

NATO's Proposals Aim to Accelerate East-West Treaty

By R. Jeffrey Smith

WASHINGTON — In a move to speed an East-West conventional arms accord, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization this week will propose wide-ranging constraints on military maneuvers by both sides, plus unprecedented inspections at thousands of European weapons depots and factories, according to U.S. officials and allied diplomats.

They said the proposals had been developed in an effort to meet the tight deadline set by President George Bush, who said in June that an East-West treaty slashing conventional forces could be reached within six months to a year.

Introduction of the proposals, at least in outline form, will round out the West's general formulation of how the reductions should proceed, sources said, and allow negotiators to concentrate on drafting actual treaty language.

Several alliance disputes were overcome, observers said, as NATO representatives struggled in Brussels to complete the proposals before negotiations resume on Thursday in Vienna.

A few key disputes are unlikely to be settled by then, and the proposals will likely be presented "with some holes," according to one official.

The heart of the new proposals is one for verifying compliance with treaty provisions that would limit the number of tanks, artillery, ar-

mored troop carriers, helicopters and combat aircraft that may be retained by each of the 23 nations involved.

Analysis said the project would require far more extensive on-site inspections than the U.S.-Soviet Intermediate-Range Nuclear Forces Treaty signed in 1987, which encompassed 161 sites worldwide. The new conventional forces inspections, in contrast, will encompass virtually every military installation from the Urals to the Atlantic coast, an area greater than the continental United States.

The explanation for these inspections lies in the broader scope and different aims of the proposed new agreement, diplomats said. Unlike the INF Treaty, designed to eliminate two classes of nuclear missiles worldwide, the new conventional forces accord will only trim the number of five classes of arms deployed within the prescribed zones.

Production of these arms can continue inside and outside the zones, creating enhanced opportunities for cheating, observers said, albeit none with so great an impact as in the illicit production of nuclear weapons.

Observers said that U.S. and allied officials have crafted a project in which both sides initially would exchange extensive information about the structure of their forces, the number of treaty-limited items they retain, and the number and

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A LOADED ISSUE IN SOUTH AFRICA — Riot policemen taking aim at protesters Wednesday outside Cape Town, where black youths battled security forces as whites voted in segregated parliamentary elections. Millions of blacks throughout the country stayed away from work to protest their exclusion from the voting in what anti-apartheid leaders called the biggest strike in South African history. The ruling National Party was expected to win the poll. Page 2.

U.S. Quits Embassy In Beirut

Helicopters Take Staff To Cyprus To Evade Protest

By Nora Boustany

BEIRUT — All U.S. diplomats and embassy workers were evacuated by army helicopters Wednesday, a day after Lebanese Christians demonstrated at the embassy to press Washington to restrain Syrian military action.

In 14 years of civil war, it was the first time that Washington has pulled an embassy staff out of Lebanon.

Ambassador John McCarthy and about 25 staffers were airlifted out of the barricaded and fortified compound at 7:30 A.M. Wednesday and flown to Cyprus. The evacuation was carried out 18 hours after demonstrators blocked the main gates of the embassy, located in forested hills of the Christian-occupied suburb of Oakar.

The student-demonstrators — supporters of the Lebanese Army commander, General Michel Aoun, and his efforts to get Syrian troops out of Lebanon — said they had contemplated cutting off embassy water and fuel supplies "to give the Americans a taste of the blockade the Lebanese have been subjected to by Syria."

After the three helicopters landed safely in Cyprus on Wednesday, the U.S. Embassy in Nicosia said the United States was not abandoning Lebanon. "Persons will return when the situation permits," he said. "The move was in response to deteriorating local circumstances which no longer permitted the embassy to function effectively."

A State Department spokeswoman, Margaret Tutwiler, cited as a reason for the pullout a reported statement by General Aoun to a French newspaper that "perhaps he should take 20 American hostages." The Associated Press reported from Washington.

"We have a responsibility to ensure the safety of our personnel," she said. "We plan to go back to Beirut as soon as conditions permit. The evacuation does not represent a diminution of our intention to try to help Lebanon in its time of trouble."

An organizer, Jibril Tuini, declared the sit-in ended shortly after noon Tuesday and termed the operation peaceful, pointing out that no protester had been allowed to take part with a weapon, not even a stick.

Mr. Tuini, the son of Ghassan Tuini, a newspaper publisher and editor and Lebanon's former ambassador to the United Nations, explained that no hostage-taking had been intended; the demonstrators had sought U.S. recognition of the contested government of General Aoun.

Mr. Tuini, 31, the coordinator of a "support movement for liberation," said that Mr. McCarthy would not be allowed to return to Lebanon unless he presented his diplomatic credentials to General Aoun's government, which opposes the Syrian-backed mainly Muslim cabinet headed by Salim Hoss.

Mr. McCarthy, who arrived in Lebanon last year amid a constitutional crisis and handed government, was never accredited. Referring to the ambassador as "citizen McCarthy," Mr. Tuini accused him of "trying to drive a wedge between the Lebanese."

Asides to General Aoun said that the commander had been angered by reports that Mr. McCarthy had been encouraging more moderate Lebanese deputies and politicians

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EC Warns of Delays by 6 Nations in Move Toward Unity

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — The European Community warned Wednesday that "worrying delays" by six member countries threatened the creation of a single market after 1992.

A report adopted by the EC Commission said that only seven of the 68 single-market measures that should by now have come into force throughout the community have been fully implemented by the 12 member countries.

The report said Spain and Portu-

gal, the community's newest members, were well behind in implementing the latest EC decisions.

This is partly because they had still not completed the adoption of existing EC rules and practices following their entry into the community at the beginning of 1986.

By contrast, the smaller but equally worrying delays of Greece, Italy, Belgium and Ireland are less explainable, the report added.

All member states, even those which had actively campaigned for

liberalization of air and other transport services, are behind schedule in implementing EC decisions, the report said.

But Britain and Denmark, often regarded as the least enthusiastic about EC integration, were among those with the best records.

The commission called on the European Parliament to help in pushing community members to speed up preparation of the single market. EC law is paramount throughout the community and the member

states are obliged to implement EC directives through national laws and regulations. The 1992 program consists of 279 directives, more than half of which have been adopted by member governments.

France moved Wednesday to lower its top rate of value-added tax, in line with a directive. (Page 14) The community's internal market commissioner, Martin Bangemann, said it was essential to avoid any unforeseen delay in the single market program.

"The most difficult problems do not now lie in Brussels but on the level of putting into effect and applying community measures in the member states," he said.

But the report went further. Noting that EC leaders regularly proclaim that the single market drive is irreversible, it said: "This problem could affect the credibility of the community's political will and thus throw into question the irreversibility of the process."

The report noted that the prob-

lem could get worse since many of the measures due to take effect over the coming year — including the crucial step of abolishing exchange controls and freeing capital movements — require parliamentary action in the member states.

Still, the report said that even when EC directives are translated into national law, a "nitpicking interpretation of the rules" by national bureaucracies often results.

(Reuters, AP)

Bush's Modest Drug Proposal: More of the Same

By Michael Isikoff and David Hoffman

WASHINGTON — President George Bush has proposed a relatively modest escalation in the war on drugs that mostly restates existing federal programs while placing major new burdens on state and local police departments and South American governments to carry on the fight.

The Bush plan would provide only a few new resources in the one area where the federal government has played a pre-eminent role in the

past: stopping drugs at the border. Instead, the program aims to shore up the two fronts in the drug war where the U.S. government has the least direct responsibility and is

NEWS ANALYSIS

even less able to affect the course of events: the jungles of South America and the streets of U.S. cities.

Mr. Bush presented his plan Tuesday night in a nationally televised address.

Although he touted his program as a \$7.5 billion effort, the plan proposes only \$717 million in

spending authority above what he has already recommended. And much of that new money will be so dispersed across the country that it is likely to have little direct impact in any one community, according to mayors and law enforcement officials.

"After this goes through 50 states and 10,000 cities, you're talking about peanuts," said J. Thomas Cochran, executive director of the U.S. Conference of Mayors. "The money is just not going to get there."

Mr. Bush described drug abuse

as the "gravest domestic threat facing our nation."

His program, drafted by the director of national drug control policy, William J. Bennett, was praised by some drug professionals for clearly focusing federal efforts on combating crack cocaine, which they believe is causing the most problems in the cities. The plan is a

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Many Democrats find the new strategy falling short, especially in its level of funding. Page 3.

Hard-Line Vietnam Chides Poland and Hungary

By Michael Richardson

SINGAPORE — As debate intensifies in the Communist world over changes in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, Vietnam has denounced Poland and Hungary for allowing non-Communists to gain a share of power and has vowed to crush any accommodation of Western-style democracy. Implicit in recent statements by Vietnamese leaders and official media, analysts said Wednesday, is

a warning that longstanding ties between socialist states in Europe and Indochina will be undermined if democracy deepens.

Some diplomats and experts said No dramatic change can be expected in Czechoslovakia, the Prague authorities say. Page 2.

that Asian Communist regimes' opposition to political liberalization in Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union could provide fresh impetus

for overcoming divisions between China and North Korea on the one hand and Vietnam and Laos on the other.

"Despite seemingly irreconcilable differences over Cambodia," a Western diplomat based in Bangkok said, "there has been a marked improvement in recent months in relations between China and Laos, and, to a lesser extent, between China and Vietnam."

The diplomat added that concern among Asian Communist gov-

ernments about growth of political pluralism in Eastern Europe, and Moscow's readiness to grant political concessions in the Soviet Union, "might serve to hasten the closing of ranks between socialist states in Asia."

Nguyen Van Linh, general secretary of Vietnam's Communist Party, warned Friday that "we resolutely reject pluralism, a multiparty system and opposition parties."

"Any such adventure," he said, "is a betrayal of the revolution."

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Lebanese Christian militants demonstrating at the U.S. Embassy.

Giant Nets Are Killing More Whales

Mediterranean Fishermen Adopt Tactic Used in Pacific

By Marilee Simons

ROME — Ignoring pleas from scientists and government officials, Mediterranean commercial fishermen have joined those from Pacific nations in the large-scale killing of whales, dolphins and turtles through the use of huge drift nets.

"A real bagel has to be handmade," said Mr. Moskowitz, 69, and a third-generation baker. "The machine pulverizes the dough. It seems to change the makeup of the bagel. When rubbing the dough by hand, you can't apply that much pressure. If it's soft it's not a bagel. If you want a soft bagel, buy a roll."

The new-found versatility of bagels as a bread product has contributed to another change: the shrinking of the bagel hole — customers want an unbroken surface.

If they order a pizza bagel they do not want the tomato sauce dripping through the hole onto their laps. Restaurants and other food outlets are requesting bagels with little holes, or no holes at all.

Mr. Moskowitz demurs.

"A bagel," he said, "comes with a hole."

disrupted navigation in the busy Mediterranean waters off France, Italy and Spain.

The nets have forced boaters to make large detours, and because they are often poorly marked, they have damaged offshore motors and endangered smaller craft.

Along the same coasts in France and Italy, scientists in the last two years have recorded more than 200 dead whales and dolphins showing net markings and having their fins, flippers and tails slashed.

Turtles have been found with amputated front legs. The fishermen mutilate the animals, dead or alive, to untangle them from the nylon filaments, French and Italian Coast Guard officials said.

"This slaughter is just the tip of the iceberg," said Giuseppe Notarbartolo, who belongs to a network of marine zoologists monitoring the animal strandings in Italy. "We could count only the animals that did not sink."

The drift-net technology has caused confrontations between the United States and the Asian users, Japan, Taiwan and South Korea.

Washington has threatened the three Asian nations with trade sanctions, charging that their drift-net operations are seriously threatening marine life and depleting stocks of American salmon.

Agreements have just been concluded with Japan and Taiwan, but South Korea still faces a possible boycott of all its fish exports to the United States.

In the Mediterranean, scientists assert, the huge nets are compounding the threats to a fragile sea already strained by large coastal populations, pollution and dwindling fish supplies.

Scientists from several European countries meeting in Rome last month said they would demand that the European Community ban the nets and seek an agreement with Mediterranean nations outside the EC.

"The Mediterranean already has a highly impoverished fauna because of overexploitation and abuse," said William Perrin, a specialist in whales and dolphins. "With those nets, we will see a decimation of what is left."

Times Change and Bagels Change. So Lotsa Lox

By Daniel Young

NEW YORK — The clash between old and new, tradition and progress, that befell Bell Bagels in Brooklyn started when J.J. Bell wanted to experiment with an oven that both steams and bakes bagels, eliminating the step of boiling them before baking.

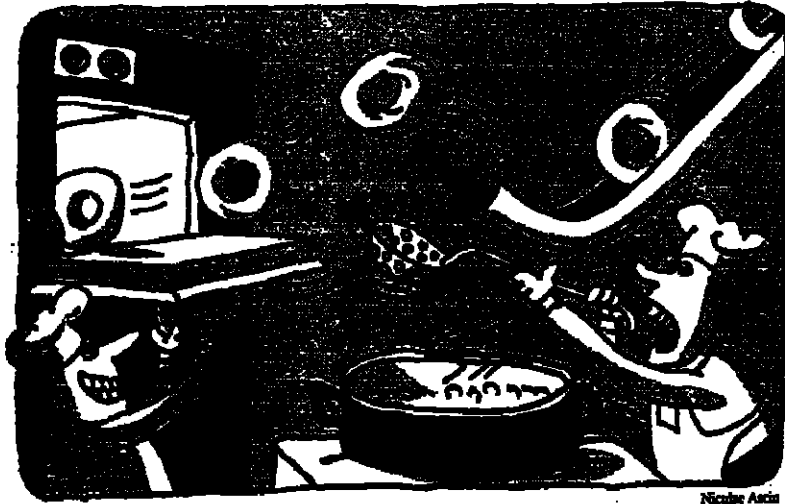
His father, the son of a bagel baker from Poland, was opposed. "It's not the way to make a bagel," said Marty Bell, speaking from more than 40 years' experience. His son said he pleaded with his father, once even on his knees: "You've got to move with the times."

A younger generation, prevailing as J.J. Bell ultimately did, is adapting the beloved bagel to a rapidly expanding market. Once known as the concrete doughnut, the bagel is becoming softer and lighter. And its hole is shrinking.

The assimilated bagel was designed to appeal to a U.S. public accustomed to soft breads.

"They're used to hamburger rolls, hot-dog buns and white bread," said Broniey Gadman, president of Bakery Machinery Distributors, the company that introduced bagel-steaming equipment in 1982.

"They prefer a less crusty, less chewy,



Nicholas Andri

less tough product," he said. "As the market expands, bagels will change from a mouth-ful point of view."

Mr. Gadman's machinery was primarily designed to simplify the baking process. The original method called for skilled labor. The dough was first cut into strips and shaped by hand. After being left to rise for two hours, the bagels were thrown into

boiling water; when they rose to the surface they were removed, placed on long wooden boards, put in an oven and turned once during baking.

Automation can eliminate most of those steps.

The Gadman concern makes a machine that shapes the bagels and a rack oven that uses steam to simulate the boiling. The

Explosion at Iraqi Complex May Have Killed Hundreds

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

CAIRO — An explosion tore through an important Iraqi military installation south of Baghdad last month, Egyptian military officials and diplomats in Iraq said Wednesday, and Egyptian technicians may have been among the hundreds who are reported to have been killed.

The officials, who requested anonymity, were commenting on a British newspaper report that 700 people died Aug. 17 in the blast, at a huge complex at Al-Hillah, 65 kilometers (40 miles) south of the Iraqi capital.

The newspaper, The Independent, quoted diplomats and Middle Eastern sources as having said that the military complex was a secret installation specializing in missile technology.

The presence of Egyptians there is part of a long-standing arrangement between Cairo and Baghdad dating to the days of the Iran-Iraq war, when Egypt sent military officials as advisers to Iraq but said they were retired personnel working on private contracts.

Military officials reiterated that position Wednesday, saying that

there "might have been" some Egyptians in the complex at the time of the explosion, working in a private capacity.

Diplomats in Baghdad, reached by telephone, confirmed that the explosion had taken place, but they said that the casualty figures were unclear. Western diplomats in Cairo said that there had been reports of an explosion in which over 100 people had died.

There has been no mention of the explosion in the officially steered Iraqi press and no word of it from Iraq's embassies abroad.

The newspaper said that people wounded in the explosion had been treated at Cairo's main military hospital at Maadi, just south of the city on the river Nile. But physicians and other personnel working there said there had been no particular emergency in recent weeks and that no Iraqi patients had been admitted.

Egyptian advisers played a leading role during the Gulf War, stilled by a cease-fire just over a year ago. Moreover, there have been widespread reports in recent weeks of an increase in Iraq's military cooperation with its Arab allies, including Egypt and Jordan.

Iraq and Egypt have on several occasions discussed the possibility of joint weapons production.

Iraq's principal arms supplier is the Soviet Union, which also supplied most of Egypt's equipment before Cairo's breach with Moscow in the early 1970s.

Egypt's armed forces now look to the United States for the bulk of their supplies. Cairo receives around \$1.5 billion a year in American military aid, and it is Washington's primary Arab ally in Middle Eastern diplomacy.

Egyptian technicians, however, are familiar with Soviet technology and share an interest with Baghdad in improving missile capability.

Cairo is credited with supplying Baghdad with the first rudimentary technology to produce chemical weapons. Arab diplomats said Iraq made extensive use of such weapons during its eight-year war with Iran.

But Cairo has balked more recently at Iraqi suggestions that the two countries co-produce Soviet-designed T-72 tanks, for which Iraq has a production license. Western diplomats said.

One of the principal Iraqi breakthroughs in the conflict with Iran was to extend the range of Soviet-supplied Scud-B missiles to reach Tehran. This was apparently achieved by reducing the payload while boosting the rocket motor.

Some diplomats say the Soviet Union provided direct assistance, but others say the improvement resulted from Egypt-Iraq cooperation.

The Independent reported that the extended range had been achieved by adding an extra fuel tank designed by North Korea. The newspaper speculated that the explosion might have resulted from operations necessary to rearrange the Scud-B's explosive warhead. There was no confirmation of that theory in Cairo.

Egypt has also sought to develop a second missile outside the scope of its military arrangements with the United States in cooperation with Argentina. That missile is known as the Condor-2, which Egypt has named the Badr-2000.

The British newspaper said that the Al-Hillah complex included housing for workers as well as various armaments factories. It said that one-third of the complex had been destroyed and that the fire from the explosion had taken a week to extinguish.

President Saddam Hussein of Iraq has spoken frequently in the past of new missile systems with extended range. Thus, diplomats said, it did not seem surprising that the accident should have been reported from a plant specializing in extending Iraq's missile capability.



AMSTERDAM SURVIVORS — Dutch officials paddle their self-built raft on a canal as part of a survival week. After spending the night in one of the city parks, they had to build the raft and row to Amsterdam's principal railroad station, where instructions for another task awaited them.

EUROPEAN TOPICS

Bulgaria's Dissidents Report Harassment

Members of Bulgaria's dissident groups say they are being harassed and threatened for openly discussing human rights issues. Reuters reports from Sofia. Several dissidents say they welcome the scrutiny of the country's human rights record by Western governments and organizations following the exodus of more than 300,000 ethnic Turks to Turkey, but fear the Communist authorities will brand dissidents as scapegoats.

Most dissidents say they doubt Bulgaria will move toward a more democratic system in the near future. They say they are followed by police and often held for lengthy questioning. Six leading dissidents were detained for more than three months without charges after signing a petition for improved rights for ethnic Turks. Two were released this week.

"We'll be the last to get real democracy," said a rights activist, Mariana Zlateva. "First it will come to Poland and Hungary, then perhaps to Czechoslovakia. Only then might it start to reach us."

Spain Faces Scandal Over Cattle Disease

The EC Commission, the executive body of the European Community, has ordered Spain to provide a report on the outbreak of a

cattle disease in 1985 in Navas de San Antonio, 75 kilometers (45 miles) north of Madrid. The request follows allegations that officials covered up an epidemic of bovine pleuropneumonia for four years by pretending it was an outbreak of tuberculosis.

Pleuropneumonia, fatal to cattle, is not transmittable to humans. Spanish law permits the sale of meat from tubercular cattle providing it is disinfected, but requires destruction of all meat from cattle infected with pleuropneumonia to keep the disease from spreading.

The 1985-86 epidemic in Navas de San Antonio eventually forced farmers to destroy 4,808 head of cattle. But by the end of 1985 only half the cattle in the town had been destroyed, allowing the disease to spread, according to Pedro Llorente, who heads the agriculture department of the northern Castile-León region. Thousands of infected animals were sold to slaughterhouses, and then to the public.

Mr. Llorente said regional officials and the Spanish Agriculture Ministry had agreed not to make the outbreak public to prevent the closing of borders to Spanish beef exports at a time when Spain was negotiating its entry into the EC. The Agriculture Ministry denied involvement in the cover-up and blamed the regional Castile-León government.

Around Europe

Norway's estimated 25,000 Lapps are to have their own parliament for the first time with the election of 39 representatives in the Sept. 11 national elections. The Lapp parliament, to be based in the northern town of Karasjok, will be only a consultative body

for now. But many Lapps aim at eventually obtaining a form of self-government over their native lands. They say they want to protect their traditional way of life — mainly fishing, hunting, and raising reindeer — against encroaching urbanization.

Poland's first independent private high school has been inaugurated in Warsaw. The school, which still has no name and no permanent building, will house its first 60 pupils in an apartment complex. Tuition for the first month is 40,000 zlotys (\$36) a month or about one-third Poland's average monthly salary. The curriculum stresses humanities and sciences, but students will be encouraged to pursue independent study. Until now, all high schools in Poland have been run by the state and the few church-affiliated schools permitted were required to teach the state-mandated curriculum, supplemented with religious classes.

More than 40,000 Parisians have found reason for astonishment on receiving notice in the mail last week that they must pay fines for such crimes as racketeering, murder or organized prostitution. The baffled recipients included one woman who was informed that she had committed manslaughter and "aggravated" perjury; she was scarcely reassured that this would cost her a mere 1,500 francs (\$225). On Monday, a city spokesman said the accusations were due to a computer error. The fines were, in fact, for traffic violations. He said 41,000 apologies were on their way.

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Chinese MiG-19 Pilot Lands at Quemoy Base

United Press International
TAIPEI — A Chinese MiG-19 jet fighter landed Wednesday on the Taiwanese-held island of Quemoy off the coast of China and its pilot asked to defect, government officials said.
The plane took off from Fujian Province for the 144-kilometer (90-mile) flight to Quemoy, which lies in the Taiwan Strait and is the region closest to China still ruled by Taiwan. He is the 14th Chinese pilot to defect to Taiwan since 1960, government officials said.

Li Sees No End Soon to China's Martial Law

Reuters
PARIS — Prime Minister Li Peng of China said in an interview published Wednesday that Chinese authorities had ruled out an immediate end to martial law in Beijing, in part because the government still faced plotters and armed opponents.
"The conditions are not yet ideal for lifting it," Mr. Li was quoted as saying in the lengthy interview in the French daily Le Figaro.
He said the Communist authorities' fight against "subversion" and "infiltrators" following the military crackdown that crushed China's democracy movement in June would take a long time.
"First of all, I think the danger of

plots whose objective is toppling the government has not been completely removed," he said.
"There are still many bad elements who have in their hands automatic rifles, machine-guns and submachine-guns. That is one of the problems, but there are others."

Mr. Li conceded that the students "had good reasons to protest" and that the Chinese government was "incompetent" and would act to root out corruption and "influence peddling."

The hard-line prime minister, widely charged with sending the troops and tanks against student demonstrators in Tiananmen Square on June 3-4, strenuously denied that hundreds and perhaps thousands of people died.

"According to an account widely circulated in the West, army tanks rolled over people in our Tiananmen square, blood flowing in streams, bodies reduced to minced meat," Mr. Li said.

"But I am sure you have not been able to see pictures actually showing someone being crushed by a tank."

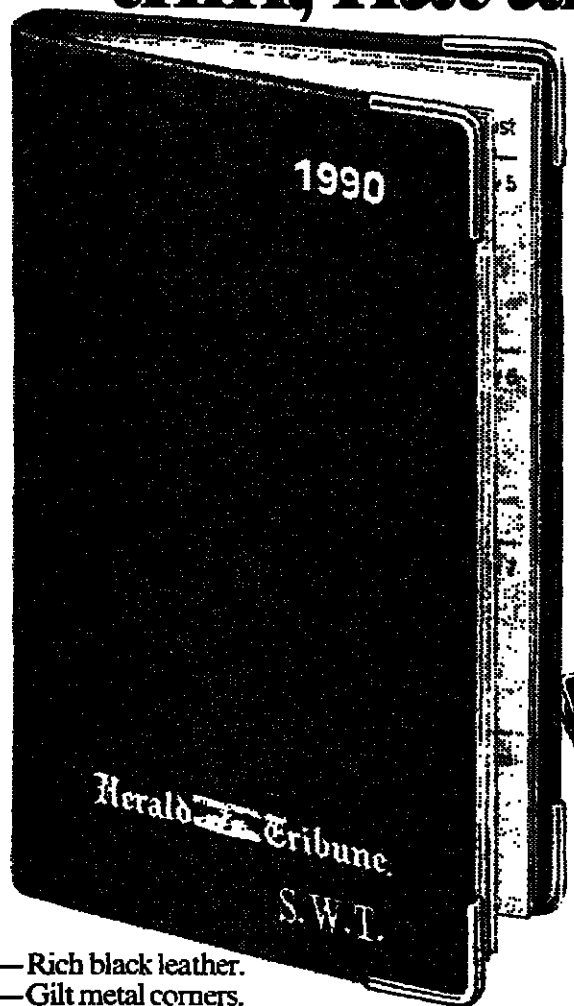
He added, "The manner in which the restoration of order in Beijing has been viewed in the West represents an immense injustice."

Mr. Li said Beijing was determined to press on with its economic changes. On Western sanctions, he noted that "investors, businessmen and industrialists from the West come to China not only for the benefit of the Chinese but also for their own benefit and for the benefit of the countries they come from."

"If your capitalists want to lose the Chinese market, they can," he said. "That is their affair."

■ Paris Invites Wang Meng
France has invited China's outgoing minister of culture, Wang Meng, whose resignation was announced Monday, to "rest in France as soon as he wishes," Agence France-Presse reported. Culture Minister Jack Lang Wednesday hailed Mr. Wang, 55, as a man of "openness and dialogue" and said he hoped that any "difficulties" causing him to step down from his post "were, in fact, linked only to his state of health."

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Groundwork Is Laid for a Palestinian Economy

By Jackson Diehl
Washington Post Service

BEIT SAHOUR, Israeli-Occupied West Bank — The Palestinian uprising has begun to produce far-reaching economic changes in both the occupied territories and Israel. Since the outbreak of the rebellion in December 1987, attention has focused on the severe economic hardships it has caused Palestinians and the recession it has helped create in Israel.

Yet well into its second year, the uprising, or *intifada*, also has begun to reshape the structure of the Palestinian economy, separating it from that of the Jewish state in ways that some economists say may be irreversible.

In many sectors, the *intifada* is changing what Palestinians make and where they sell it, and not all of them are suffering from it. A few are even getting rich from the revolt.

Although Israeli experts tend to discount the new West Bank businesses as economically insignificant, they agree with Palestinian activists that the shift is helping to lay the material and psychological groundwork for the independence of the occupied territories.

"The *intifada* is giving people an opportunity to cleanse themselves economically, to break connections with Israel," said Samir Hulaileh, a prominent West Bank activist and economist who also is a member of the Palestinian-run Economic Development Group.

"Before, some businessmen would have been against the creation of two states," he said. "Now, they have economic reasons as well as political reasons to support it."

Overall, family incomes and economic activity in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip dropped by 40 to 50 percent last year from their 1987 levels, as strikes, demonstra-

tions and Israeli restrictions disrupted every area of activity.

But Palestinian economists say that the territories have made up about 10 percent of the drop this year by adjusting to the new conditions and capitalizing on a Palestinian boycott of Israeli goods.

Mr. Hulaileh said the construction industry was working at from 30 to 50 percent of its capacity,

that he might face pressure from local nationalists not to work for Israel.

Despite his new production for the local market, Mr. Jarayse says his overall business is down by at least a third. Still, he says that he plans to expand his local production — and to continue boycotting the Israeli tax authority. "It's a challenge now to hold on," he said.

The Palestinians say the economic shifts have the effect both of sustaining the *intifada* and setting the stage for economic development independent of Israel.

"Many of the household industries that have started, like raising chickens, are inefficient and even counterproductive," said Mr. Hulaileh. "But they serve a purpose because they keep families going during the *intifada*, when the strikes and the loss of work in Israel means every shekel is important. We have to be prepared economically for the possibility that the *intifada* could go on for a long time."

In the longer run, Mr. Hulaileh added, Palestinian sovereignty over the West Bank and Gaza would mean the end of economic integration with Israel and the creation of two separate markets.

Economists point out that the process of economic disengagement is well under way in Israel as well as in the West Bank. Since the beginning of the *intifada*, Israeli industries long dependent on Arab workers from the territories have begun modernizing plants and raising wages so as to minimize the use of the Arabs.

The Israeli construction industry, one of the sectors most dependent on the cheap imported labor, has increased its worker productivity by 30 percent in the last 18 months, reversing a trend of two decades.

Despite such changes, some Palestinian experts say the territories are nowhere near a position where they could achieve economic independence.

"We need a lot of projects," said Kamal Hassounah, the general manager of Alsharkh Electrode Company. "Until now we covered only 8 percent of our needs, while Israel supplied 92 percent. We need glass, commercial leather, fiberglass, plastics. We can't make a radio or a battery here, or even assemble the two."

Israeli experts also discount the Palestinian aspirations for economic independence, saying the shifts toward import substitution in food and light industry are inefficient and self-destructive.

"If they think they can cut themselves off from the Israeli economy and pursue independent development, it's premature and the whole approach is childish," said Meron Benvenisti, one of the leading Israeli experts on the West Bank. "This is not economic development, it is an economy mobilized for political aims."

Still, Mr. Benvenisti acknowledged that the Palestinian strategy was yielding significant political gains. "The psychological effect of the effort to make the economy independent of Israel is extremely important," he said. "The effort is in itself admirable and is a building block for the future. This is one element in the Palestinians' nation-building."

'Before, some businessmen would have been against the creation of two states. Now, they have economic reasons as well as political reasons to support it.'

Samir Hulaileh, a West Bank activist and economist

while key agricultural exports like olive oil, tomatoes and citrus had been badly hurt.

At the same time, he said, there has been a huge increase in small-scale agricultural production meant for local consumption.

The number of egg-laying chickens has tripled since 1987, to 350,000, while the number of milk cows grew to an estimated 14,000 this year, from 10,500 before the *intifada*, he said. There has been similar growth in local production of feed grain.

"In 1987 having a cow was a loss, because it was cheaper to buy subsidized milk from 'Na'ava,' the Israeli company, Mr. Hulaileh said. "Now people don't want to buy the Israeli milk so they are getting their own cows."

Similar adjustments are taking place in many of about 1,100 small- and medium-sized manufacturing businesses operating in the West Bank. Until the *intifada*, many small textile workshops run by Palestinians subcontracted all of their work from Israeli firms, which took advantage of their cheaper labor and more efficient shops.

Now, in Beit Sahour, most of the Arab-run textile shops have cut back on work for Israel and begun diverting production to the local market. Some have dropped Israeli contracts entirely.

"We are using more conservative colors and longer hems," said Amjad Jarayse, the operator of a textile workshop in Beit Sahour with 50 workers, as he pointed at a rack of new clothes targeted for the West Bank Arab market. "We used to do 100 percent for Israel. Now it's 60 percent for Israel and 40 percent for local stores."

Like many other manufacturers, Mr. Jarayse made his switch more out of necessity than political principle. Because he has joined other local merchants in refusing to pay Israeli taxes, he has found it difficult to travel to Tel Aviv for meetings and deliveries. He also figured



Arafat Warns Intifada May Become More Violent

Yasser Arafat and Colonel Muammar Gadhafi exchanging greetings Wednesday outside the Libyan leader's tent in Belgrade, where they were attending the Nonaligned conference. Mr. Arafat, the PLO chairman, warned that Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip might resort to the use of arms. "Patience has a limit," he said. He also said that he was considering attending the opening of the UN General Assembly in New York but had not yet discussed a U.S. visa request.

Cholera Sweeps Northwest China

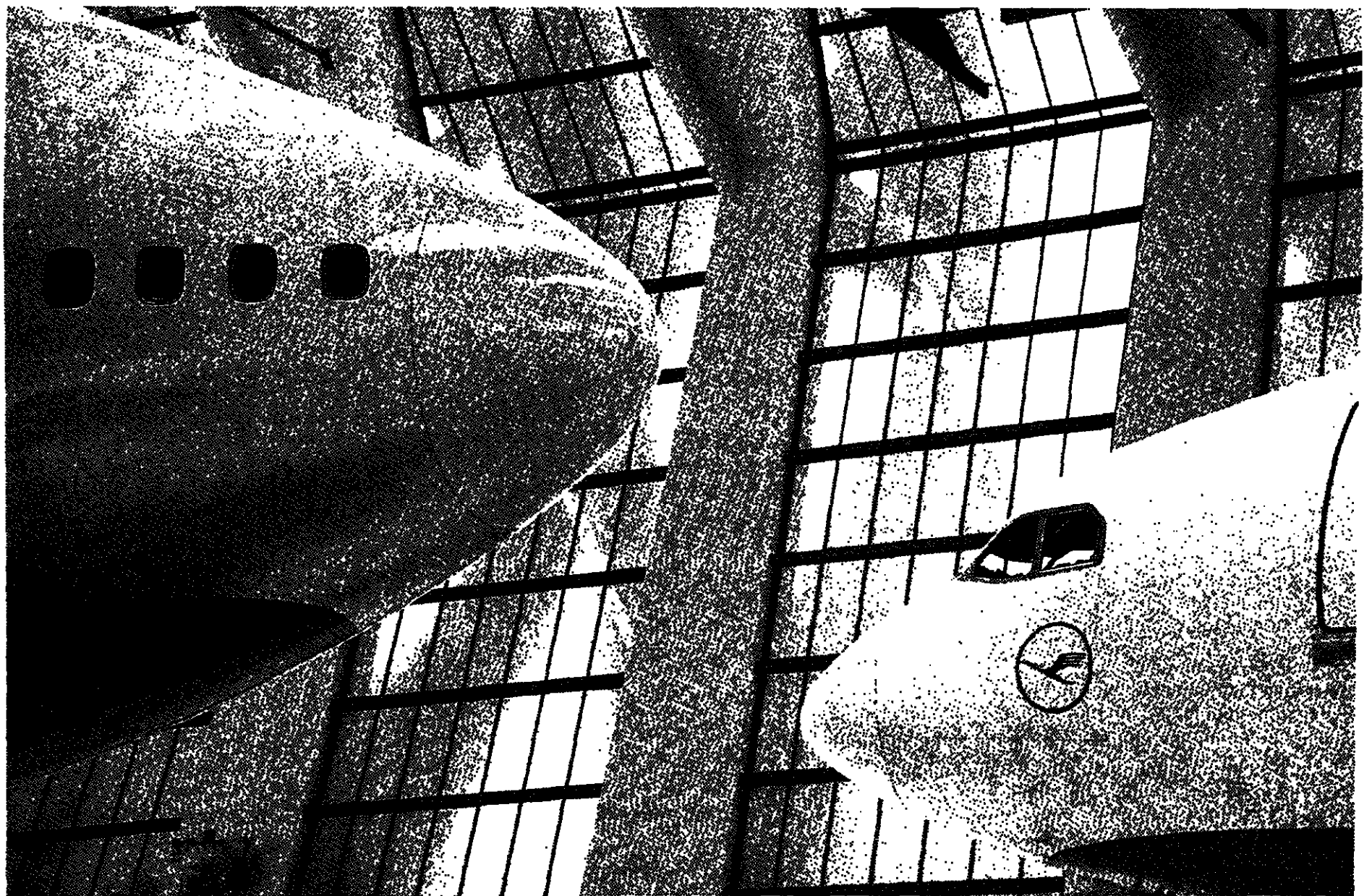
Reuters

BEIJING — At least six people have died and nearly 800 have been infected in a cholera epidemic sweeping China's northwest frontier region of Xinjiang, an official newspaper reported Wednesday.

The China Daily said the epidemic was concentrated in 17 rural counties around Kashgar, a town near the border with the Soviet Union along the ancient Silk Road.

The epidemic is potentially more devastating than some previous outbreaks, which killed hundreds of people, the newspaper said. A prolonged drought is forcing about 2.2 million people to drink from polluted reservoirs, it quoted a local health official as having said.

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SCIENCE

New Data on Benefits of Fiber

By Jane E. Brody

New York Times Service

NEW YORK—Adding fiber to the diet can apparently shrink precancerous polyps in the lower intestine, reducing the risk of colon-rectal cancer, researchers have found.

Previous studies have suggested that adding fiber to the diet can reduce the risk of cancer. But the new study is the first evidence of a direct effect in people.

The findings, published in Wednesday's issue of *The Journal of the National Cancer Institute*, are the first to show in people that an ordinary food, in this case a cereal rich in bran, can reverse the usual progression to cancer by inhibiting a premalignant lesion.

In previous studies, synthetic derivatives of Vitamin A, called retinoids, were shown to shrink precancerous lesions of the mouth and skin.

Colon-rectal cancer is the most frequent form of cancer among Americans. Each year it strikes more than 150,000 Americans and kills more than 60,000.

Nearly all cases are believed to begin with the formation of benign growths called polyps in the colon or rectum. Over a period of years, the polyps can enlarge and some may gradually become malignant, as happened to Ronald Reagan when he was president.

The new study was conducted by Dr. Jerome J. DeCosse, a surgeon at the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center in Manhattan, with Helen H. Miller, a social worker, and Dr. Martin L. Lesser, a statistician.

In an editorial accompanying the journal report, Dr. Peter Greenwald of the National Cancer Institute called the results "encouraging" for the management of people at high risk of developing colon-rectal cancer, the second most frequent cause of cancer deaths in the United States, after lung cancer.

In a telephone interview, Dr. Greenwald, who is director of the institute's Division of Cancer Prevention and Control, said that while further research was needed to refine and extend the findings, "the public should be made aware of the new evidence that dietary fiber can reduce the risk of colon-rectal cancer."

He said this was especially important for people with a family history of colon-rectal cancer, who are three times more likely than the average American to develop it themselves.

The exact mechanism by which fiber exerts its protective effect is not known. Several previous studies in laboratory animals have indicated that diets low in fat and high in fiber can inhibit the development of colon-rectal cancer. In people, a number of studies

An ordinary food, in this case a cereal rich in bran, can reverse the usual progression to cancer by inhibiting a premalignant lesion.

have suggested that those who regularly eat a diet high in fiber are less likely to develop colon-rectal cancer.

And when researchers looked at different populations throughout the world, they found that this cancer was relatively rare in countries where the diet was high in fiber and low in fat.

Even in Finland, where people eat even more fat than Americans do but also eat considerably more fiber, the colon cancer rate is one-third of that in the United States, suggesting that fiber can partly counteract the harmful effects of dietary fat.

The new study involved 58 people known to have a very high risk of developing colon-rectal cancer because of a condition they had inherited, familial polyposis. Such people develop numerous polyps in the colon and rectum starting early in life, and without treatment all eventually develop cancer.

All the participants in the study had previously undergone surgery to remove the colon and link the small intestine to the rectum. But even without a colon they are still at risk of

developing cancer in the polyps that continually form in the rectum.

The participants were asked to eat two servings of cereal from unmarked boxes every day for four years. Half the participants were given Kellogg's All-Bran, a cereal very high in bran, an insoluble wheat fiber.

Together, the two servings of cereal provided 22.5 grams of fiber a day, or twice what the average American now eats. Other brands of bran cereal with comparable amounts of fiber would be expected to have the same effect.

The remaining participants were given a look-alike low-fiber cereal. Neither the participants nor the researchers knew which people got which cereal until the study was completed.

In addition to the cereal, half the participants in the high-fiber group and half in the low-fiber group were given supplements of Vitamin C (4 grams a day) and Vitamin E (400 milligrams a day).

The participants' compliance with the prescribed regimen was monitored and their daily diets were periodically analyzed to determine their total fiber and fat intake.

In the group that adhered most closely to the high-fiber diet, Dr. DeCosse found that the polyps were much more likely to have shrunk in size and number than to have grown.

No such inhibition was noted in the group eating the low-fiber cereal. Nor did the group find a statistically significant added benefit from the vitamin supplements, although he reported that fewer polyps formed in those taking the supplements.

In contrast, the higher the participants' fat intake, the more polyps formed in their rectums, indicating that a high-fat diet promoted the growth of these precancerous lesions.

In an interview, Dr. DeCosse said that the findings should apply to all persons at risk of developing colon-rectal cancer, since there is no difference in the type of polyps that form in people with familial polyposis, which affects one person in every 10,000 born.

Whole grains and dried beans and peas also are sources of insoluble fiber, although the fiber is not nearly as concentrated as in bran cereal.

'Impossible' Now Merely Puzzling

By Malcolm W. Browne

New York Times Service

QUASICRYSTALS, a puzzling form of solid matter regarded until five years ago as impossible, have now moved to center stage in a worldwide investigation into the nature of solid matter.

Theorists and experimenters meeting at an international quasicrystal conference in Greece this week will seek to interpret some remarkable recent discoveries, including a new family of quasicrystalline metal alloys that are the most perfect quasicrystals yet developed.

Scientists believe some of these new materials will have peculiar properties likely to find uses in electronics and other technologies. Quasicrystals, for example, might permit computer components to respond to magnetic fields in ways not possible with conventional semiconductors.

"This is a great intellectual adventure for physicists and mathematicians," said David R. Nelson, a Harvard University theorist. "Quasicrystals are a delightful new toy for us, and part of the fascination stems from the fact that quasicrystals can evidently assume an infinite number of types."

Quasicrystalline matter is a category intermediate between the two types of solids traditionally recognized by physicists: crystals and glasses. Quasicrystal is a shortened form of quasi-periodic crystals.

According to classical theory, which until 1984 had remained unchallenged for nearly two centuries, all solids were believed to consist either of crystals or glasses.

Crystals are three-dimensional frameworks of atoms bound together by electrons in such a way that the same patterns of atoms are identically repeated throughout an entire crystal. Typical crystals are of the table salt, in which sodium and chlorine atoms alternate in a perfectly regular cubic lattice, a kind of three-dimensional checkerboard, with one atom at each corner of every square.

In the solids known as glasses, which include special forms of metal and other minerals as well as window glass, there is no ordered structure; atoms are jumbled together in chaotic disorder. By contrast with true crystals and glasses, quasicrystals contain atoms in ordered arrays, but the patterns they assume are subtle and do not recur at precisely regular intervals.

Crystallographers were astonished to discover that quasicrystals exhibit a quality called "fivefold symmetry." This means that if a quasicrystal is rotated in an X-ray beam, symmetrical X-ray scattering patterns recur five times with each complete rotation. This had been considered impossible.

To create a solid exhibiting fivefold symmetry is equivalent to using five-sided tiles—regular pentagons—to cover a floor. Unlike rectangles, triangles and hexagons, regular pentagons cannot be fitted together to cover a floor without leaving gaps. By analogy, it was believed, a perfectly filled crystal could never be made using icosahedral, or 20-sided, clusters of atoms exhibiting fivefold symmetry.

But in 1984, theorists and experimenters, working independently, exploded this assumption.

At the National Bureau of Standards, now the National Institute of Standards and Technology, in Gaithersburg, Maryland, Dr. Dan Schechtman, a visiting Israeli scientist, stunned colleagues when he discovered that an alloy of aluminum and manganese exhibited the supposedly impossible fivefold symmetry.

At almost the same time, Paul J. Steinhardt, a theorist at the University of Pennsylvania, and his collaborators, discovered a scheme by which just such a crystal might be assembled. The plan was based on the mathematics of "tiling," the fitting together of regular geometric forms to cover a surface.

Since then, both theoretical and experimental research have put quasicrystals on a solid scientific footing. The first quasicrystalline alloy discovered by Dr. Schechtman, which was named "schechtmanite" in his honor, proved to be only the first such alloy in a long series.

Mixtures of aluminum with copper, iron, lithium and ruthenium have produced quasicrystalline alloys with even more interesting properties than schechtmanite.



A microscopic view of one unit of a quasicrystal alloy shows faces shaped like the rhombuses mathematicians had expected to find.

A gallium-based group of quasicrystalline alloys containing magnesium and zinc, which exhibit particularly striking quasicrystalline characteristics is under study at Harvard.

According to David P. DiVincenzo, a physicist at International Business Machines Corp., an aluminum-copper-iron alloy with the formula Al₆₅Cu₂₀Fe₁₅ recently discovered at IBM by Peter A. Barozi appears to be a "perfect" quasicrystal, that is, its atomic irregularities, if any, cannot be detected by standard X-ray techniques.

The first quasicrystalline alloy was created by very rapidly chilling a molten mixture of aluminum and manganese.

But it has since been found that much better quasicrystals can be made by cooling molten mixtures extremely slowly, thereby giving their constituent atoms time to find appropriate positions in the lattice structure.

Theorists speculate that because of the patterns of electron bonds holding them together, some quasicrystals may become superconductors at very low temperatures.

Their lattice structures, expected to be more rigid than those of ordinary crystals, make it probable that many quasicrystals will prove to be harder than steel, and potentially useful for making super-hard tools.

But for the present, scientists are mainly concerned with understanding the electronic characteristics that may result from quasi-periodic arrays of atoms.

The mathematical tiling theory underlying the latest research in quasicrystals developed rapidly in the 1970s because of the work of Roger Penrose, a renowned mathematician at Oxford University.

Dr. Penrose showed that by laying two types of rhombus-shaped tiles according to certain rules, a floor could be completely covered, leaving no gaps or overlapping tiles, and creating patterns that never exactly repeat themselves. Such patterns are called quasi-periodic.

Physicists at Harvard University, the IBM Thomas J. Watson Research Center at Yorktown Heights, New York, the University of Pennsylvania and other institutions have discovered various theoretical patterns by which nature may mimic Penrose's tiling schemes in real crystals.

The "tiles," or geometric units, discovered by Dr. Penrose are of two types, "skinny" and "fat" rhombuses, which are used in combination to form patterns.

All four sides of both types have identical lengths, but the corners form different angles; the corner angles within a fat rhombus must be 72 degrees and 108 degrees, while those of a skinny rhombus are 36 and 144 degrees. The sides of the two types of rhombus may be joined only by certain rules.

Penrose's tiling has another characteristic that fascinates mathematicians and architects: It exhibits a feature known to the ancient Greeks as the "golden mean," a ratio that has been used in paintings, sculpture and architecture through the ages.

journal Physical Review Letters, first built a base, made of aluminum, and inscribed on it a typical Penrose tiling pattern of "fat" and "skinny" rhombuses.

At the center of each rhombus they mounted a tuning fork with a frequency (440 hertz) corresponding to the note A above middle C. Steel wires in such a way that each time was linked to two times of neighboring tuning forks. This acoustically linked all the tuning forks in the system.

The investigators then placed an electromagnet next to one line to set the line vibrating at a succession of different frequencies. Electric guitar pickups were positioned randomly next to four other lines in the array, to sense the intensity and pitch of the sounds the lines emitted.

The apparatus was thus able to measure the acoustical resonances and interactions of the entire tuning fork system, in much the same way that electronic sensors would measure the electronic resonances of a quasicrystal.

"The truth is," Dr. DiVincenzo said, "we're not sure what we'll find as we go along, and the prospect of encountering surprises is what makes quasicrystals so attractive these days."

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World Seeks the Perfect Sugar Substitute

By Warren E. Leary

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON—Americans who are concerned about fitness and weight are on the verge of gaining a far wider choice of low-calorie sweeteners even as a highly competitive search goes on for a perfect sugar substitute.

To avoid the 16 calories in a teaspoon of table sugar, or sucrose, consumers and food producers can now turn to three substitutes, the most ever available.

Applications for three additional sweeteners are now being considered by the Food and Drug Administration, and experts say dozens more are in various stages of research and development, primarily in industrial laboratories.

"There are scores of groups around the world working on sweeteners, mostly here in Europe and in Japan," said Dr. Murray Goodman, a chemistry professor and taste researcher at the University of California at San Diego. "Everyone's after a safe, stable, potent sweetener with no calories and sucrose-like characteristics. The payoff for making this better 'mousetrap' would be enormous."

Scientists like Dr. Goodman, for example, are defining the molecular basis of taste. Working mostly with protein-like sweeteners, a researcher said his laboratory had developed three-dimensional computer models of their molecular structure. By making slight modifications in these models, he said, he can design substances that range from intensely sweet to bitter.

"We have prepared some molecules that are 10,000 times more sweet than sugar," Dr. Goodman said, "but the trick is to find one that retains the best characteristics of sucrose. That's the focus of many research groups throughout the world."

Overall use of the three approved low-calorie sweeteners, saccharin, aspartame and acesulfame potassium

(marketed as *Sunette*), has risen dramatically in the last decade as marketing companies have promoted consumption of "low calorie" foods and beverages. Aspartame was responsible for most of the increase.

But not everyone is convinced that sugar substitutes are necessarily beneficial or warranted.

As the use of no-calorie and low-

"Looking at the general population, there just isn't evidence that sugar substitutes help," he said. "The average person has a diet soda for lunch and, because he thinks he's saving all those calories, has some potato chips or a piece of cake for dessert."

Table sugar, or sucrose, is a carbohydrate compound commonly derived from sugar cane or beets.

The average person has a diet soda for lunch and, because he thinks he's saving all those calories, has some potato chips or a piece of cake for dessert.

Michael Jacobson of the Center for Science in the Public Interest

calorie sweeteners rises, obesity and sugar consumption continue to increase, said Michael Jacobson, executive director of the Center for Science in the Public Interest, a Washington-based consumer group.

"These artificial sweeteners are not sugar substitutes," Mr. Jacobson said. "They seem to go on top of the normal sugar consumption. It's almost as if the more of one you use, the more of the other is consumed."

Not surprisingly, the Sugar Association agrees. The trade group says there are no studies showing that low- or no-calorie sweeteners are effective as long-term weight-loss aids.

A national survey conducted this year for the Calorie Control Council, an association of manufacturers of low-calorie foods and beverages, found that 93 million American adults were consuming these products, but more to stay in good health than to lose weight.

For low-calorie foods to help, the council said, they have to be part of a program of sensible eating and exercise.

But Mr. Jacobson said most consumers delude themselves in using diet foods.

Sucrose is a combination of two simpler sugars, glucose and fructose, chemically bound together.

Other natural sugars, primarily from plants, make their way into diets under different names, including fructose, corn sweeteners, honey, glucose, dextrose, maltose and lactose.

Sugar can promote tooth decay and cavities, but no major health problems are directly associated with eating it, food scientists said.

It can contribute to excess calories that turn into fat and fuel the problems of obesity, and diabetics have to watch sugar consumption since their bodies do not metabolize it properly.

But sugar does not cause these conditions. It feeds a desire for sweetness that appears to be basic in humans. To satisfy these cravings, people spend billions of dollars a year on table sugar and things made with this most popular natural sweetener. But they would spend even more to avoid the calories in sugar, and the food industry knows it.

"When you read the literature and talk to people at meetings, it seems about every major food company in the United States has

declined to discuss potential uses of the chemicals.

Federal statistics show that per capita use of sugars, including sucrose, corn sweeteners and honey, rose from 118 pounds (54 kilograms) annually in 1975 to 132.6 pounds in 1987. For the same period, the use of no- and low-calorie sweeteners rose to 19 pounds per person from 6 pounds.

An expert panel of the Institute of Food Technologists, a Chicago-based professional group of food scientists and engineers, said in a recent report on sweeteners that these figures represent the use of sweeteners in the food-processing system more than individual consumption.

Such figures do not account for waste and losses, or the use of sugars for such things as food for yeast in such processes as baking and beer making.

The group noted that average sucrose consumption declined in the last 10 years, but was replaced by increased use of high fructose corn sweeteners and a more dramatic rise in consumption of low-calorie sweeteners.

Scientists point out that sugar has functional properties in food other than sweetness. It adds bulk and texture to baked goods, for example, and caramelizes at high temperatures to add a distinct color and fresh-baked aroma.

In addition, sugar has a preservative effect and helps to prevent spoilage, helps determine the freezing point of ice cream, and serves as food for fermenting organisms important in making things like alcoholic beverages, bread and pickles.

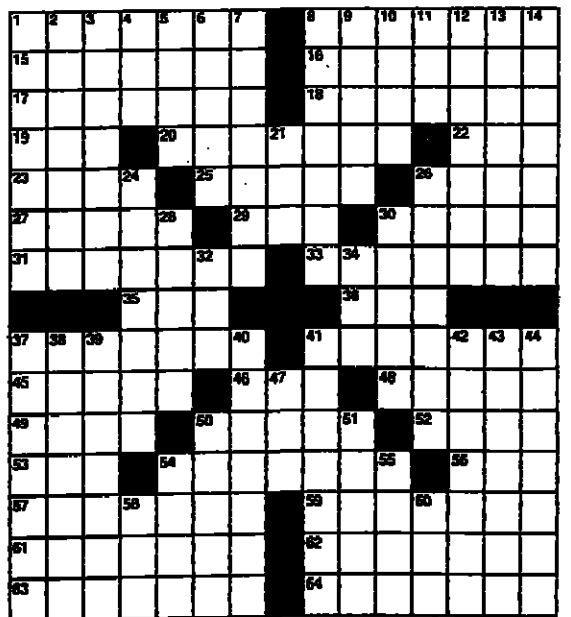
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26 More talkative
28 Severe
30 Train tracks
32 Summer, in Caen
34 Sixth sense: Abbr.
37 Corrupting agent
38 Upgrade
39 Describing a region
40 Soap operas, e.g.



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SECRET

OPINION

A Stake in Foreign Workers' Rights

By Matt Witt

WASHINGTON — It is time to recognize the economic stake most Americans have in promoting workers' rights in other countries.

As Americans were marking Labor Day earlier this week, for example, thousands of workers were reporting to the Daewoo auto factory in Incheon, South Korea — not by car but on foot or bicycle. The company, which is half-owned by General Motors, pays most production workers the equivalent of \$100 or less for a 60-hour week — not enough to buy the cars they produce.

To sell its Korean-made cars, GM must export many of them to the United States and other countries. Meanwhile, hundreds of thousands of GM workers in America have lost their jobs as production has been shifted overseas.

Halfway around the world, in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, workers make clothing to be sold by U.S. retail outlets. Receiv-

by denying internationally recognized worker rights. The president is authorized to take action to remove that advantage. Like other such amendments, these do not insist on particular wage levels in other countries, but rather demand enforcement of universal rights such as a guarantee of the right to organize, a ban on child labor, and basic health and safety protection.

The Trade and Tariff Act of 1984. This act added worker-rights provisions to the Generalized System of Preferences, the mechanism that allows products from more than 100 developing countries to enter the U.S. market without duties. The president is supposed to deny GSP benefits to any country that is not "taking steps to afford internationally recognized worker rights."

The Caribbean Basin Initiative. Legislation authorizing the initiative in 1983 required that participation in its special trade privileges be prohibited for any nation that does not enforce recognized worker rights. Because that language has never been enforced, Representative George Crockett, Democrat of Michigan, has proposed stronger language.

The Overseas Private Investment Corp. In 1985, Congress prohibited OPIC from insuring corporate activity in any country that is not taking steps to adopt and enforce worker rights.

Some say free trade simply gives corporations license to bring workers' rights and wages down to the lowest common denominator.

ing \$3 to \$5 per day, workers spend nearly all their income on food and rent. They, too, can afford few consumer products. When these workers have tried to organize unions to demand better conditions, their factories have been occupied by soldiers and their leaders fired or made to "disappear."

When Third World workers such as these are denied basic rights, it affects the economic self-interests of most working Americans. Thousands of Americans are out of work because U.S.-based corporations have shifted manufacturing operations abroad; other U.S. manufacturing jobs are lost because Third World workers are unable to afford many of the goods Americans produce; U.S. public employees and service workers are affected, too, because their jobs and living standards depend on a strong tax base and the steady purchasing power of private-sector employees.

This idea — that working Americans and people in the Third World have a common interest in basic worker rights — is at the heart of a new approach to trade policy that has been developed in recent years by a coalition of unions, religious groups and human-rights organizations. Although few people seem aware of it, Congress has embraced this approach in a series of recent amendments to trade-related measures that seek to tie trade rights to worker rights. These measures include:

• The Omnibus Trade Act of 1988. Amendments sponsored by Representative Don Pease, Democrat of Ohio, make it an unfair trading practice for a country to gain competitive advantage

pending only after a congressional outcry. The administration refused even to hold hearings on petitions for review of GSP privileges for El Salvador, Guatemala, Indonesia, the Philippines, Thailand and Turkey. Only Romania, Nicaragua, Ethiopia and Paraguay have been removed from OPIC programs on worker-rights grounds.

The Bush administration has shown a similar lack of enthusiasm for enforcing worker-rights provisions of trade laws. In April, the U.S. trade representative, Carla Hills, rejected petitions from labor or human-rights groups on worker-rights violations in Malaysia and Israel, postponed action on Haiti, Syria and Liberia, and removed GSP privileges only from the Central African Republic and Burma.

Despite the problems with enforcement, unionists abroad have told me that having their countries under U.S. review for worker-rights violations has been of some use to them: Their governments and employers would be even tougher on workers if they did not have to avoid providing new evidence to U.S. human-rights supporters who lobby against trade privileges and other aid.

The writer is director of the American Labor Education Center. He contributed this column to The Washington Post.



'Good luck!'

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

The Auschwitz Controversy

Let us memorialize the Holocaust in Israel, on holy ground, and not in Poland, which is drenched with Jewish blood. Cardinal Glemp asks for love for Poland. Where was Christian love when millions of Jews were murdered with the help of Poles? Where was Christian love in the organized anti-Jewish campaign of 1967-69, when most of the 30,000 Jews then remaining in Poland emigrated to the West?

Where were you, Cardinal Glemp, when all this happened? Did you ever hide a Jewish child? And now you want us to repent and ask forgiveness. We have a word for it: chutzpah.

N. GUTWIRTH, Antwerp.

The church owns land all over Poland. A parcel of it could be set aside for the Catholic masses to say their prayers for all Catholics. It is no comfort for Jews to have prayers to Jesus said for the souls of their lost kin.

ANITA BRENNER, Brussels.

Auschwitz stands as an enormously powerful reminder of the potential evil and bigotry in man. Do not let sectarian groups that haggle and bicker over this monument cheapen its very significance!

MAX DRAKE, Madrid.

Throughout history one regime or another has tried to deprive the Jews of

their property, their human dignity, their lives and now even their ashes. But one thing will be very difficult to eliminate: human memory, which stands as witness and mirror of the deeds against these people, the memory that so many have tried to erase.

MIGUEL EISENFELD, Saint-Denis, France.

Pope John Paul II should insist on the respect and honor due to the murdered, the survivors and the descendants of those allowed to die.

MARCEL PRUWER, Zermatt, Switzerland.

On China Sanctions

Regarding "China: No, the Crackdown Wasn't Inevitable" (Opinion, Aug. 22):

Anthony Lewis criticizes Henry Kissinger's call for more prudent dealings with China's leaders, as he does Mr. Kissinger's criticism of the U.S. House and Senate for voting to impose economic sanctions on China following the massacre in Tiananmen Square. My experience as a teacher at China Textile University in Shanghai suggests that Mr. Kissinger has a point. Upon hearing about the possibility of sanctions, a professor at my university protested, "Now we shall be harmed by foreign governments as well."

China's leaders constantly state that they will not be influenced by foreign pressure. But if Deng Xiaoping actually cared about foreign sanctions would he ever have ordered such a bloody crack-

down before hundreds of foreign reporters and cameramen?

The U.S. involvement in Panama has demonstrated how ineffective economic sanctions are against governments, even though their people suffer as their economies worsen.

CHRISTOPHER H. RHOADS, Shanghai.

Undermining Gorbachev

In a news analysis on July 28, R. Jeffrey Smith reported that both President Bush and Defense Secretary Cheney supported the acquisition of 132 B-2 bombers because it would force "the Soviets to make costly improvements to their radar air defenses."

That this financial drain on the Soviets could drive Mr. Gorbachev from office and reinstate a totalitarian dictatorship hostile to the United States seems to have escaped their concern. Then again, perhaps it hasn't. Perhaps the reinstitution of the Cold War is the familiar ground on which they wish to tread.

LARRY SHAPIRO, Calgary, Alberta.

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'Edward R. Who?': Shouts Across the Generation Gap

By Richard Reeves

SAG HARBOR, New York — Here are three stories from my summer, shouts across a generation gap:

I was at the National Archives in Washington two weeks ago, looking for some documents on the tenure of Edward R. Murrow as director of the U.S. Information Agency. Three people with the title "research counselor," two men and a

MEANWHILE

woman I took to be about 30 years old, asked the same question: "Murrow? How do you spell that? What did he do?"

A network television correspondent of my generation sent a young researcher out for some background on the civil rights turmoil of 25 years ago. The researcher came back and asked: "Who was Malcolm the Tenth?"

A few of us were sitting around talking of Woodstock and the new years of the Rolling Stones and Ringo Starr and Paul McCartney. A 17-year-old seemed bored and then surprised by the conversation, finally asking her mother: "Was Paul McCartney in a group before Wings?"

So it goes. America, I think, is divided more by generations than by geography. Is that 17-year-old in Washington more like the Washingtonians her mother's age or more like a 17-year-old in Montana or Missouri? The answer is obvious to me and it is different from most other societies where people are less mobile and children are kept on shorter leashes.

Generation gaps, tensions, struggles and misunderstandings reflect both the glory and the frustration of being American and the great strengths and weaknesses of America itself. The drive of each generation to create itself as something separate and special is a source of tremendous energy — and even occasional new thinking. But the absence of national memory, amusing as it is, can be a very dangerous piece of business.

Another young researcher in New York this summer was sent into computer banks for data on "Saigon." He came back and said there was no such place. (All the references had been electronically changed to Ho Chi Minh City.) Those who don't understand Saigon may be doomed to go there and die in vain.

There has been a change in the relationships between American generations during the past couple of decades. The "gap" may be a bit smaller because many parents are a little hipper and both mothers and daughters are up to their necks in the homogenizing present-tense information discharged around-the-clock by television. But generational struggles are much more intense because so many of those same parents are so grudgingly determined to keep youth for themselves. Sons once were torn between trying to be like their fathers and trying to be themselves. Now it's fathers who want to be like their sons. Young,

it is tougher being young today, I think. All the money and glamour and new entertainments around these days give kids more choices, but what I remember about being young was the pain and confusion of making choices between things with consequences I did not understand. Beyond that, we, the Americans who grew up in the '50s and '60s, have changed economic rules to embezzle from our children's inheritance. They will have to pay off the national debt, which we have been using like a big Mastercard.

Two other economic realities have changed since I grew up. In my generation you could take charge of your own life early because: (1) You could work your way through college, and (2) You could buy a house.

My college tuition was \$800 a year, and even in 1960, I could earn quite a bit more than that doing summer and part-time work. My kids cannot earn \$8,777 a year, the average private college tuition these days. The down-payment on the first house I bought, in 1965, was \$6,000 — not an impossible sum, especially with some help from the parents.

They do not build them that way anymore. For many kids, including some of mine, the best way to get a house is going to be to wait for the old folks to pass on. But we all live longer now and the old folks don't feel or act that old anymore. Youth, it seems, is not being wasted on the young anymore. It is being used by their elders.

For those who don't know but do care: Edward R. Murrow was probably the most famous radio and television journalist of the 1940s and '50s; Malcolm X was a Black Muslim leader who defended the use of force in the civil rights movement; Paul McCartney was a member of a group called the Beatles.

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An Income Gap, Too

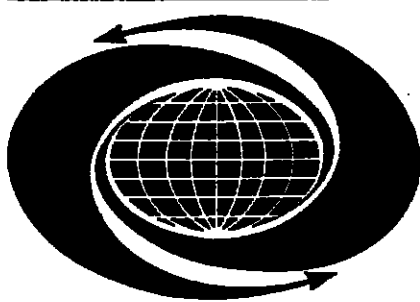
AS WHOOPIES (well-off older people), we are appalled that so many in our financial and age status are constantly trying to gain more benefits from government, often at the expense of the younger generation. America has run up a national debt of \$2.8 trillion, which younger generations will have to pay.

Older Americans have never had it so good. The percentage of those over 65 who live below the poverty level has dropped from 25 percent in 1970 to 12 percent now. On the other hand, the poverty rate for adults under 30 with children has doubled.

Well-off older people should be more sensitive to the burdens they are creating for the younger working generation. We do not want to become whoopies at the expense of creating whippers — younger, impoverished people.

— June and George Marotta, certified financial planners, in The Washington Post.

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THE CONFERENCE

The pace of international mergers and acquisitions activity has quickened dramatically in the past year. European companies have continued their spending spree in the U.S., while Europe, and especially the U.K., has become a corporate battlefield. In addition, Japan has now become a major buyer in Europe as well as in the U.S.

American strategies and financing techniques are now used in tandem with business methods indigenous to Europe and Japan, and the legal terrain has become increasingly complex.

These developments have placed international mergers and acquisitions high on the agenda of corporate executives and public officials throughout the industrialized world. This second annual conference will examine the forces and techniques behind today's wave of international acquisitions, and will look ahead at how the public and private sectors will act to shape future developments.

THE ISSUES

The conference will deal with such issues as:

- What is the future of highly-leveraged acquisitions in the U.S. and Europe?
- How will Japanese companies use acquisitions to position themselves for 1992?
- How will continuing U.S. concerns over trade and competitiveness issues affect U.S. policy on foreign acquisitions in the U.S.?
- What does Europe have to teach the U.S. about acquisitions strategies and techniques?

THE SPEAKERS

The distinguished group of speakers will include:

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- Manfred Caspari, Director General, Competition Policy, European Commission
- Edith Cresson, Minister for European Affairs, France
- Joseph Flom, Partner, Skadden, Arps, Slate, Meagher & Flom, New York
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Spain (mail)	Ptas. 32,000	22,600	17,600
—***hand delivery Barcelona, Bilbao, Seville	Ptas. 32,000	22,600	17,600
—****hand delivery Madrid	Ptas. 46,800	—	23,400
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Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
AT&T	49,950	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	+1 1/2
IBM	29,950	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	+1 1/2
GE	29,950	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	+1 1/2
Amgen	29,950	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	+1 1/2
Amgen	29,950	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	+1 1/2
Amgen	29,950	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	+1 1/2
Amgen	29,950	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	+1 1/2
Amgen	29,950	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	+1 1/2
Amgen	29,950	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	+1 1/2
Amgen	29,950	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	+1 1/2

Market Sales					
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume

NYSE Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
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NYSE Diary					
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	High	Low	Close
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NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
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NYSE Diary					
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NYSE Diary					
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NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
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NYSE Diary					
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NYSE Diary					
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Dow Jones Bond Averages					
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NYSE Diary					
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	High	Low	Close
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NYSE Diary					
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NYSE Diary					
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	High	Low	Close
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NYSE Diary					
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NYSE Diary					
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NYSE Diary					
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NYSE Diary					
Advanced	Declined	Unchanged	High	Low	Close
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume
NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume	NYSE 4 a.m. volume

Morgan Advice Puts Pressure On U.S. Stocks

NEW YORK — The chief investment strategist with Morgan Stanley & Co., Barton Biggs, has told stock investors to take some profits by liquidating 10 percent of their holdings, a shift that traders cited as a reason for Wednesday's sharp decline on Wall Street.

Mr. Biggs was not available for comment. A Morgan Stanley colleague, Madhav Dhar, said the recommendation "was not a fundamental change in strategy" by Morgan Stanley.

"We have been very bullish on the stock market," Mr. Dhar said of Morgan Stanley. "The environment has unfolded as expected."

N.Y. Issues Fall on Sell Programs

NEW YORK — Stock prices finished broadly lower in moderate trading Wednesday on the New York Stock Exchange, depressed by waves of program selling and the short-term outlook for interest rates.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which fell 7.41 points Tuesday, dropped 24.89 to close at 2,719.79, a decline of 0.91 percent.

Among broader market indicators, the NYSE composite index fell 1.66 to 194.18 and Standard & Poor's 500-stock index slipped 3.32 to 349. The price of an average share slipped 3.2 cents.

Declines overwhelmed advances by a margin of 5 to 2 on the Big Board. Volume swelled to 161.8 million shares from 145.2 million shares traded Tuesday.

Analysts said a belief was spreading among investors that the Federal Reserve Board was unlikely to relax its credit policy further any time soon, given a stronger-than-expected economy.

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Sept. 6

Amsterdam	Stockholm	London	Paris	Frankfurt	Brussels
Amsterdam	Stockholm	London	Paris	Frankfurt	Brussels
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Amsterdam	Stockholm	London	Paris	Frankfurt	Brussels

U.S. Futures

Via The Associated Press

Wheat (CBT)	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wheat (CBT)	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wheat (CBT)	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wheat (CBT)	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wheat (CBT)	High	Low	Last	Chg.

Wheat (CBT)	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wheat (CBT)	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wheat (CBT)	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wheat (CBT)	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wheat (CBT)	High	Low	Last	Chg.

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Wheat (CBT)	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wheat (CBT)	High	Low	Last	Chg.
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Wheat (CBT)	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wheat (CBT)	High	Low	Last	Chg.

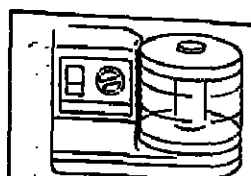
Wheat (CBT)	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Wheat (CBT)	High	Low	Last	Chg.
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Wheat (CBT)	High	Low	Last	Chg.

Wheat (CBT)	High	Low</
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FROM
FOOD
PROCESSORS

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1989

Herald Tribune BUSINESS/FINANCE



TO
WORD PROCESSORS
In Touch with Tomorrow
TOSHIBA

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INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

U.K. Revolution: MBAs With an Oxbridge Accent

By SHERRY BUCHANAN
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — A near-revolution is occurring in management education in Britain. They will soon be teaching business at Oxbridge, as the two top universities are jointly known: Cambridge University will start a master's degree program in business administration in October 1991; while Oxford is studying a proposal to upgrade its offerings to the MBA level.

In the late 1960s, both Cambridge and Oxford snubbed the recommendation of a government committee that they should have MBA programs. The London and Manchester Business Schools went ahead, and are now the two most respected business schools in Britain.

"Business education was not something universities did in those days," said John McGee, a fellow in corporate strategy at Templeton College. "This was commerce and trade, it was not a subject for academic endeavor. Nowadays the time is changing." Templeton was founded as the Oxford Center for Management Studies by dissenting Oxford dons after the university decided not to go ahead with an MBA.

The center only acquired the quasi-status of an Oxford college in October 1984. The faculty, in addition to executive programs, teaches about 30 graduate students a year studying for master of philosophy degrees in management studies.

Two reports in 1987 argued that Britain did not have an adequate management-education system and should look for its own response to the problem rather than copy the U.S. model.

Cambridge's proposed program is a departure from both the traditional American two-year, full-time MBA programs and more recent part-time MBA programs offering company internships.

"This program fits in with the British tradition rather than the American tradition. We looked at what young people wanted because most of the talented ones are not going to business school," said Charles Handy, a visiting professor at the London Business School who was influential in developing the MBA program and was the author of one of the 1987 reports.

COMPANY-sponsored students will spend one term at Cambridge, work for a year, then a second term, then work, and finish their degrees in a third term. They will be expected to carry on with their normal jobs, and write analytical assessments of them.

Steven Watson, professor of management studies at Cambridge, who will head the program, said that, because the program is so different from others, company response has been mixed. So far, 11 companies have said they would sponsor one or two of their 24- to 25-year-old high-flyers to attend the course.

At university, students will live in colleges and mix with other graduates and undergraduates. Cambridge hopes to graduate better-adjusted people than today's average MBA and so avoid the sort of complaints U.S. companies have made about MBAs: that they are overpaid and arrogant.

"It sounds very sensible because you will get much less of a hothouse atmosphere," said Peter Skala, managing director of Boyden International, an executive search firm in London.

"The problem with a lot of business schools," said Mr. Handy, "is that students forget there is anything in the world other than a return on investment."

But will prospective MBA students who have come to expect a pressure-cooker environment miss it? Established business schools like to say that MBA students learn as much from competing with each other as they do from the courses.

Another problem both Cambridge and Oxford face is how to pay future B-school professors more than, or at least as much as, their students' average starting salaries are likely to be.

Britain's model represents a departure from tradition

De La Rue Rejects New Bid

Norton Opax Says
It Was Last Offer

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — Norton Opax PLC, the British printing group, said Wednesday that it had made a final offer for De La Rue Co. worth \$688.5 million (\$1.06 billion). De La Rue rejected the bid.

A spokesman for De La Rue said, "The revised terms do nothing to change our view that the offer lacks sound commercial sense."

Norton Opax, which is fighting a takeover bid by Bowater Industries PLC, previously offered \$484.2 million for De La Rue, which specializes in banknotes and electronic-payment and other identification systems.

The chairman of De La Rue, Peter Orchard, said: "This is a hypothetical offer until Norton Opax shareholders have voted. It looks like a desperate gamble by a besieged management." Norton Opax shareholders met on Sept. 15 to consider the increased bid.

De La Rue shares rose 17 pence to 363 pence in morning trading on the London Stock Exchange, while Norton Opax eased 2 pence to 217.

The bid values each ordinary De La Rue share at 482 pence. For every three De La Rue shares, holders will receive four new Norton Opax shares, 120 pence nominal of Norton Opax convertible unsecured loan stock, and 450 pence in cash. On Aug. 18, the day before Norton Opax's first offer was announced, De La Rue shares were trading at 327 pence.

Dealers said that they did not believe that the bid for De La Rue would go through because of the likelihood that the Bowater offer would succeed.

Bowater, which has packaging and building-materials operations in addition to printing, has offered \$382 million for Norton Opax, in which it has a 29.99 percent stake. The company has said that the bid for De La Rue would expose Norton Opax to high financial risk.

Geoff Allum, an analyst with County NatWest in London, said: "I think Norton Opax are probably wasting their time. I don't think it matters what they do with De La Rue now."

He and other analysts added that Norton Opax shareholders who had questioned the wisdom of the De La Rue bid would now be even more inclined to accept the offer from Bowater. (Reuters, AFP)

U.K. Packaginger Buys ABS
MB Group PLC, the diversified British packaging company, said Wednesday that it had agreed to acquire ABS Holdings Corp. of the United States for \$200 million. Reuters reported from London.

ABS is the owner of American Bank Stationery Co., a major check-printing business. MB said it would finance the purchase from existing cash resources.

The British company added that the combination of ABS with its existing American operation, Clarke Checks, will more than double the size of its check-printing operations in the United States.



Traders in Budapest holding the weekly session of the Hungarian stock exchange.

In Hungary, a Young Exchange Ails East Bloc's Only Stock and Bond Market Awaits Takeoff

By Denise Hamilton
Los Angeles Times Service

BUDAPEST — Each Tuesday at 10 A.M., some well-heeled MBA types stroll into a posh downtown bank building, take seats around a wooden table and engage in genteel discussion for 40 minutes as they buy green-grocer firms and sell chemical companies.

This is Hungary's stock exchange, a fledgling market that poses little threat to Wall Street. But the only stock and bond market in the East bloc suffers many of the same ailments — and then some — of exchanges in New York, Tokyo and London.

Since it was founded in December 1987, Hungary's stock market has been buffeted by several insider-trading scandals, a drop in prices and sluggish trading caused by economic and political instability.

"The main problem is liquidity and lack of buyers," said Tibor Papp, a spokesman for the exchange's Securities Trading Committee. "Things are not moving as quickly as I'd like."

In many ways, the stock exchange, which is the nominal market for Hungary's \$600 million-worth of corporate stocks and bonds, is simply a showcase.

Only about 5 percent of all stock trades are conducted at the Tuesday meetings (from a low of \$161,300 to the high so far of \$483,000); the real buying and selling takes place throughout the week over-the-counter in bank offices, where up to \$9 million-worth of shares is traded weekly.

A typical Tuesday's business is three share transactions and 10 bond deals, Mr. Papp said. About 60 public limited companies with negotiable shares are listed on the exchange. The small but growing bond market has about 400 issues.

At some meetings, foreign television crews and observers seem to outnumber traders, who call out bids in a desultory fashion and appear disinterested by the scrutiny. And for those used to Western market frenzies, these traders seem extremely sedate.

"The first task is to create companies that are profitable and are good investments," said George Soros, a Hungarian-born money manager in New York who runs the \$1.8 billion Quantum Fund there. "It will take time."

Mr. Soros recently helped launch the First Hungary Fund, the East bloc's first mutual fund, which aims to raise \$50 million to invest in Hungarian firms. This is a much-needed initiative in a country where small business loans and credit are virtually nonexistent.

But financial experts inside and outside the country say it will take several years for the exchange to mature. The process will depend on how successfully Hungary can privatize its state-owned firms and create the infrastructure for a market economy.

The past year has seen sweeping change: New laws encourage Western-style commercial banks and allow private Hungarian firms to hire up to 500 people. Foreigners can buy Hungarian firms, and anyone may raise capital by issuing shares. In addition, Hungary has introduced bankruptcy laws and has begun taxing its citizens, in part through the East bloc's only value-added tax.

But the country's financial leaders realize that passing laws is only half the battle; implementing them is much more difficult.

And the stock market's growth is hampered by the fact that there is an odd mingling of capitalist and socialist economies in Hungary.

For example, the forint, which has been devalued by 11 percent in the past year, remains nonconvertible. Andrew Sárosi, a Hungarian-born money manager and co-founder of the First Hungary Fund, said this is

See HUNGARY, Page 14

Dollar Declines Amid Fears of Bank Action

By Patrick L. Smith
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — The dollar sank on world currency markets Wednesday on fears of further central-bank intervention.

In a turbulent session, the dollar declined in Tokyo to 146.65 yen, off 0.25 yen from the Tokyo opening and 0.20 yen from Tuesday's New York close. The day's trading portended a tough and expensive struggle over the next two weeks between speculators and institutional buyers on one hand, and the Bank of Japan and other central banks on the other.

Volume in the spot market was \$11.08 billion, up significantly from \$8.06 billion Tuesday. Swap transactions came to \$15.21 billion, a drop of \$531 million from the previous session.

The downward trend continued in Europe and North America. In New York, the dollar fell to 1.9750 Deutsche marks from 1.9885 DM at Tuesday's close, and to 146.11 yen from 146.85. Wall Street stocks sank on the same worries that plagued foreign-exchange traders.

Trading was nervous in London on fears of intervention as well as the possibility of West German interest-rate increases at Thursday's Bundesbank council meeting, dealers said. The dollar sank more than one penny, to 1.9765 DM, from 1.9897 DM at Tuesday's close.

Satoshi Sumita, governor of the Bank of Japan, reiterated the central bank's determination to fight the dollar's continuing rise. His remarks, made in a routine briefing with Japanese reporters, appeared to be in response to the dollar's advance in Tokyo to an intraday high of 147.38 yen, a level it last reached during its spurt above the 150-yen point in June.

Dealers said Mr. Sumita's comments, similar to others made on an almost daily basis recently, had virtually no impact on the market's direction. As in the past, Mr. Sumita's concerns centered on imported inflation caused by a weaker yen and a worsening in Japan's trade imbalance with the United States.

Central bank officials said the

U.S. Workers' Output Rises

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The output per hour of U.S. workers improved at an annual rate of 0.7 percent in the second quarter, a modest rebound after a productivity decline in the first three months, the government said Wednesday.

During the first quarter of the year, productivity fell at an annual rate of 1.3 percent. The government also said hourly compensation rose at an annual rate of 5.6 percent in the quarter, but inflation continued to more than erase the wage gains. Real hourly compensation — hourly wage gains minus consumer inflation — fell 0.7 percent.

Bank of Japan is willing to tolerate market-led rises in interest rates but is not deliberately guiding rates higher, Reuters reported. A senior Bank of Japan official said earlier that the bank was considering other measures besides intervention to stop the dollar's rise.

The Bank of Japan intervened heavily Wednesday to bring the U.S. currency down, traders said, in what one dealer described as "aggressive and continuous action." They estimated the central bank sold \$300 million to \$500 million during the session, increasing its dollar sales for the week to \$2.5 billion.

The prevailing view among traders was that the dollar's turn may mark a pause in the markets after steady advances, but that sentiment would remain firmly behind the dollar at least as long as it remains below 150 yen to 152 yen.

"Today was a correction from almost two weeks of upward movements," said Takemasa Kato, managing director and head of foreign exchange trading at Continental

See DOLLAR, Page 15

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	Sept. 6	Sept. 7
Amsterdam	2.205	2.205
Bombay	63.775	63.775
Brussels	1.775	1.775
Frankfurt	1.775	1.775
London (sterling)	1.775	1.775
Madrid	167.225	167.225
Manila	1.775	1.775
Paris	6.460	6.460
Porto	1.775	1.775
San Francisco	1.775	1.775
Seoul	1.775	1.775
Singapore	1.775	1.775
Taipei	1.775	1.775
Tokyo	1.775	1.775
Yokohama	1.775	1.775

Closely in London and Zurich, futures in other centers. New York closing rates: a. Commercial franc; b. To buy one pound; c. To buy one dollar; d. Units of 100; N.A.: not quoted; M.C.: not available.

Other Dollar Values	Sept. 6	Sept. 7
Argentine	15.000	15.000
Australian	1.775	1.775
Austrian schilling	13.762	13.762
Brazilian cruzeiro	2.000	2.000
Canadian dollar	1.775	1.775
Chinese yuan	3.7221	3.7221
Danish krone	7.467	7.467
Deutsche mark	2.205	2.205
French franc	6.460	6.460
Italian lira	2.000	2.000
Japanese yen	1.775	1.775
South African rand	1.775	1.775
Swiss franc	1.775	1.775
Thai baht	1.775	1.775
West German mark	2.205	2.205

Forward Rates	30-day	60-day	90-day	120-day	150-day	180-day	210-day	240-day	300-day	360-day
Forward premium	1.507	1.507	1.507	1.507	1.507	1.507	1.507	1.507	1.507	1.507
Forward discount	1.507	1.507	1.507	1.507	1.507	1.507	1.507	1.507	1.507	1.507
Forward rate	1.507	1.507	1.507	1.507	1.507	1.507	1.507	1.507	1.507	1.507

Sources: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Commercial Union Bank, Citicorp, Deutsche Bank, etc. (Other data from Reuters and AP.)

Interest Rates

Europe/US Deposits	Sept. 6	Sept. 7
1-month	8.00%	8.00%
3-month	8.00%	8.00%
6-month	8.00%	8.00%
1-year	8.00%	8.00%

Sources: All Reuters except ECU: Lloyds Bank. Rates applicable to interbank deposits at \$10 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates	Sept. 6	Sept. 7
United States	8.00%	8.00%
Discount rate	8.00%	8.00%
Prime rate	8.00%	8.00%
Federal funds	8.00%	8.00%
Call money 30-120 days	8.00%	8.00%
3-month Treasury bills	8.00%	8.00%
6-month Treasury bills	8.00%	8.00%
9-month Treasury bills	8.00%	8.00%
1-year Treasury bills	8.00%	8.00%

Sources: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Commercial Union Bank, Citicorp, Deutsche Bank, etc. (Other data from Reuters and AP.)

Asian Dollar Deposits	Sept. 6	Sept. 7
1-month	8.00%	8.00%
3-month	8.00%	8.00%
6-month	8.00%	8.00%
1-year	8.00%	8.00%

Sources: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Commercial Union Bank, Citicorp, Deutsche Bank, etc. (Other data from Reuters and AP.)

U.S. Money Market Funds	Sept. 6	Sept. 7
Mutual Shares	1.00%	1.00%
Discount rate	8.00%	8.00%
Prime rate	8.00%	8.00%
Federal funds	8.00%	8.00%
Call money 30-120 days	8.00%	8.00%
3-month Treasury bills	8.00%	8.00%
6-month Treasury bills	8.00%	8.00%
9-month Treasury bills	8.00%	8.00%
1-year Treasury bills	8.00%	8.00%

Sources: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Commercial Union Bank, Citicorp, Deutsche Bank, etc. (Other data from Reuters and AP.)

U.S. and Chinese Officials Set Low-Level GATT Talks

By Stuart Auerbach
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The United States has agreed to meet a low-level delegation of Chinese officials for talks on Beijing's long-standing application to join GATT.

It would be the first official meeting to discuss China's admission to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade since the government crackdown in June on students. U.S. officials were quick to add that this would not be a negotiating session.

Joining the 96-member trade body is a key element in China's plan for economic change, and would help it to sell products overseas. But to enter GATT, major changes will be required in the Chinese economy, as Beijing has pledged to carry out.

The deputy U.S. trade representative, Jules Katz, said that the meeting had been cleared by the State Department and that it conformed with the administration's policies on China.

Financiers Are Cautious on China

Hong Kong Houses Hope Political Fallout Will Subside

By Daniela Deane
Special to the Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — Financial houses in Hong Kong report business as usual in daily activities in China, though a cautious attitude prevails on long-term deals following Beijing's crackdown in June on the pro-democracy movement.

Most foreign financial institutions in the British colony are maintaining their China divisions at full staffing levels, hoping the political fallout from June 4 will soon subside so that new agreements in China can be struck.

"Nobody can afford to lay off staff now because in six months time there will be plenty of business," said Nelson Ho, head of the China division at the Dutch-owned Rabobank Nederland, which is planning to open a joint-venture bank in the port city of Xiamen.

One foreign bank in the territory, however, Australian-owned Westpac Banking Corp., announced this week that it was laying off 29 of its 250 employees.

Officials at the bank denied that the layoffs were the result of a slowdown in business following the crackdown in China. They said the cutback was due to Hong Kong's increasingly tight labor situation — with rising salary costs that have to be passed on to clients — prior to 1991, when the territory will revert to Chinese sovereignty.

"1991 is the big problem," said an English banker who asked not to be identified. "June 4 is just part of that problem."

Analysts say the brain drain of professionals seeking to leave before China reasserts sovereignty is fueling the problem. Replacing a local employee with an expatriate executive significantly increases costs for an employer.

The number of Hong Kong Chinese wanting to emigrate has dramatically increased since the Ch-

IFI Istituto Finanziario Industriale

Società per Azioni
Corporate Offices: 25, via Marengo, Turin, Italy.
Capital Stock Lira 123,500,000 fully paid.
Turin registry of the Companies no. 327, File 2370/27.

Notice of shareholders' general meeting

Notice is hereby given that the annual general meeting of shareholders will be held in Turin, at the offices of SAI - Società Assicuratrice Industriale S.p.A. corso Galileo Galilei 12, on Friday September 22, 1989 at 10.30 a.m. and in case of a second call on Wednesday, October 11, 1989, at the same place and time, for consideration of the following agenda:

1. Reports of the Board of Directors and of the Board of Statutory Auditors for the year ended March 31, 1989, financial statements as of March 31, 1989; related resolutions.
2. Changes regarding the Board of Directors and the Statutory Auditor.
3. Resolutions in accordance with art. 2357 and 2357 ter of the Italian Civil Code.

In order to participate to the general meeting, holders of ordinary (voting) shares and holders of preferred (non-voting) shares are required to deposit their certificates, at least five days prior to the meeting, at the corporate offices in Turin - 25, via Marengo, or at any of the following banks:

Authorized banks
in the Netherlands: Amsterdam Rotterdam Bank N.V.
in the Federal Republic of Germany: Commerzbank.
in Switzerland: Credit Suisse and Société de Banque Suisse.
in France: Lazard Frères and Co.
in Great Britain: Lazard Frères and Co. and S.G. Warburg and Co. Ltd.
in Italy: all the leading banks.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

UAL Eases on Talk of Delay

By Agis Salpukas
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Shares in UAL Corp. fell Wednesday, undermined by news that the board of United Airlines' parent company may delay action on takeover offers for it, traders said.

UAL stock \$3.875 a share to close at \$287.875 on the New York Stock Exchange.

People close to the situation said Tuesday that the board of UAL might take at least several weeks to approve a bid.

They said independent directors, with an offer of \$6.75 billion, or \$300 a share, from United's pilots in hand, want to give a rival bidder, the California billionaire Marvin Davis, a chance to improve his \$275-a-share offer. The directors also want to see if other parties might be interested.

[The French state airline, Air France, on Wednesday denied analysts' suggestions that it might join forces with Mr. Davis in a higher bid for UAL. Reuters reported from Paris. An Air France spokesman declined further comment.]

[In Tokyo, a spokesman for Japan Airlines denied that the airline had contacted Mr. Davis about joining the bid for UAL. He said JAL and UAL do not have a good relationship.]

Although they have joined with UAL management and British Airways PLC in the new bid for UAL, United pilots still need to resolve critical issues with management, those close to the situation said.

About 2,000 of United's 6,500 pilots are now working at a lower wage rate, set under wage concessions agreed upon to end a bitter strike. Such scales have caused resentment among lower-paid workers throughout the industry, and these workers have pressed their union leaders to negotiate an end to such disparities.

These people said Tuesday that under the pilots' proposal for UAL, three board members would each come from the employees and from management. One would come from British Airways, with eight other outside directors.

Edward Starkman, analyst for

PaineWebber Inc., said having the outside directors would create a board that would be independent and not inbred, which is a danger of buyouts of companies in which employees gain a majority stake.

A person close to Mr. Davis said Tuesday that the Los Angeles investor appeared to be preparing for a struggle to acquire UAL.

Bid Level Questioned
Martha M. Hamilton of the Washington Post reported:

The union that represents mechanics and ground crews at United Airlines said that the carrier is not worth the \$6.8 billion that management and the pilots' union are offering to pay for it.

The International Association of Machinists said it has not been officially invited to participate in any discussions of the proposed labor-management buyout but scoffed at the \$300-a-share offer as both too high and unwarranted

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Bonn Set to Approve Daimler Bid

By Richard E. Smith

International Herald Tribune

FRANKFURT — Helmut Haussmann, West Germany's economic minister, appears poised to approve a 1.7 billion Deutsche mark (\$855 million) takeover by Daimler-Benz AG of Messerschmitt-Bölow-Blohm GmbH.

Such a takeover, the subject of heated debate for more than two years, would create West Germany's largest industrial company and one of the world's largest defense and automotive concerns, with annual sales of roughly 80 billion DM.

Neither the Economics Ministry in Bonn nor Daimler-Benz in Stuttgart has been willing to comment,

but political sources close to Mr. Haussmann's Free Democratic Party said a decision had been made in favor of the takeover, adding, however, that several conditions would be attached.

Analysts have long expected such a compromise, but warned that the debate about creation of a conglomerate with such overwhelming dominance in key industries was likely to rage on.

Opponents of the deal, notably those on the political left and free-market advocates of various casts, say it may set a dangerous precedent and lead to the creation of other conglomerates to dominate various industrial sectors. In that vein, the West German Federal Cartel Of-

fice ruled in April against the takeover, but Mr. Haussmann can overturn that decision.

Those who support the takeover claim that large companies dominate the aerospace industry and a West German concern will have to be large to compete globally.

Mr. Haussmann's ministry has been lobbied intensely by those on both sides of the debate throughout the spring and summer. Even within his own party, there has been strong disagreement. Many party members are small businessmen who distrust conglomerates.

Among the proposed conditions for the takeover, the government will reportedly require that Daimler-Benz relinquish its holding in the weapons-making company Krauss-Maffei AG, while both MBB and AEG, the electronics arm of Daimler-Benz, would have to give up activities in marine technology.

The Economics Ministry is scheduled to make an official announcement on Friday, and Daimler-Benz will hold a press conference on Monday. MBB said it will wait until Friday or Monday to comment.

Rights Issue Expected

Daimler-Benz AG will announce a rights issue soon after it gets permission to take over Messerschmitt-Bölow-Blohm GmbH, Reuters reported stock analysts are saying.

Daimler has already said it plans a one-for-10 rights issue but market rumors that the issue will be announced on Monday brought the stock 13 DM lower to 838 DM.

FKI Won't Sell Operations in North America

Reuters

LONDON — FKI PLC said Wednesday that it had decided not to proceed with the proposed sale of its North American operations.

The company said the decision had been reached because recent difficulties in the U.S. debt market had increased the cost of financing for potential buyers, and that in turn caused them to lower their bid prices.

FKI said in a statement that it considers that with order books at a record level, the continued flow of profits from its North American subsidiary outweighed the benefits to FKI shareholders of a sale.

FKI used to be part of FKI Babcock PLC. That company recently spun off its FKI Babcock Power & Projects unit to form a new entity, Babcock International Group PLC.

The spinoff and the planned sale of the North American unit would have left FKI as its only asset.

Analysts said in June that the market was somewhat skeptical that FKI would get the price it was seeking for the North American unit.

FKI's shares fell 10 pence to 110 pence in London after the announcement.

Pact Is Reached on Sale of Texas Eastern Assets

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

LONDON — Amerasia Hess Corp. and British Gas PLC announced Wednesday that they have reached an agreement on the purchase of the North Sea oil and gas reserves of Texas Eastern Corp.

Amerasia and British Gas will buy Texas Eastern North Sea for \$961 million. But before the deal is completed, Texas Eastern will sell some of its oil and gas properties to Enterprise Oil PLC for \$288 million plus interest.

The agreement follows a recent ruling by a British court that overturned a deal under which Enterprise would have bought all the capital of Texas Eastern North Sea for \$961 million.

A legal tangle had emerged when Amerasia Hess and British Gas

sought to purchase stakes in Texas Eastern North Sea, which manages Texas Eastern's operations in Britain. The two companies cited a 1965 agreement with Texas Eastern to back their claims.

Texas Eastern, a wholly owned subsidiary of Panhandle Eastern Corp., has interests in 76 North Sea exploration blocks as well as eight producing oil and gas fields.

Amerasia Hess will have about a 37 percent interest in the acquired package, and British Gas will hold a 63 percent stake.

Both companies said the agreement represented a major step in developing their North Sea oil and gas businesses.

The majority of the reserves Enterprise will acquire are natural gas and are expected to produce 20,000

barrels a day of oil equivalent in the final four months of the year.

Analysts said the proportion of the assets acquired by Enterprise was higher than the 10 percent to 15 percent stake that the market had expected. (Reuters, UPI)

Elf Plans North Sea Move

Société Nationale Elf Aquitaine, the state-owned French oil company, said Wednesday that it was planning to rationalize its North Sea oil and gas assets through a program of swaps and disposals over the next six months, Reuters reported from Aberdeen, Scotland.

Pierre Moussel, managing director of Elf Aquitaine's British unit, said that the firm had accumulated interests in 110 North Sea license blocks.

"This is too many," he said. "We

are now entering a very elaborate operation by which we dispose of some of these interests or swap them." An ideal target would be to retain 70 to 80 blocks, he added.

Mr. Moussel said the operation, which he hoped would be completed by next spring, would not diminish Elf Aquitaine's commitment to the North Sea, but would concentrate the company's exploration acreage and increase efficiency.

Elf Aquitaine greatly expanded its North Sea interests when it bought RTZ Corp.'s oil and gas assets in May last year.

Elf Aquitaine also holds a 25 percent stake in Enterprise.

Stock analysts have frequently mentioned Elf Aquitaine as a potential bidder for Enterprise. Mr. Moussel declined to comment on such a move.

Businessman Is Extradited In Oil-Trading Fraud Case

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BERN, Switzerland — A Lebanese businessman was extradited Wednesday to West Germany, to face charges of fraud in an alleged oil-trading scandal, the Swiss justice ministry said.

West German authorities accuse Khalil J. Ghattas of leading an illegal scheme that cost the Klockner & Co. oil-trading house about 600 million Deutsche marks (\$301 million). Swiss police arrested him in March.

Mr. Ghattas, 58, controls the Gattas chain of gasoline stations in Switzerland, which recently ran

into financial trouble after he built them up in the 1970s.

He is charged with inciting a former chief dealer at Klockner into massive speculation on international oil markets. West Germany, based in Duisburg, West Germany, was taken over by Deutsche Bank AG after running up huge losses with the alleged dealings.

The bank bailed out Klockner with an injection of 400 million DM and is now the sole owner. It is negotiating to sell the company to Viag, a German industrial group. (AP, Reuters)

Drexel Plea Is Expected Next Week

By Stephen Labaton

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Drexel Burnham Lambert Inc. will enter its guilty plea on Monday to six felony counts of mail and securities fraud, according to people in the Justice Department and at the investment house.

The guilty plea would end eight months of negotiations and appeals over the plea-bargain agreement disclosed in December.

As part of the settlement, Drexel has agreed to pay fines and restitution of \$650 million. In a related settlement with the Securities and Exchange Commission, Drexel has agreed to operations, selling its retail brokerage and curtailing other operations.

The criminal plea has been repeatedly postponed because of challenges posed by Michael R. Milken, former head of junk-bond trading at Drexel, and his brother, Lowell. The two have been indicted on racketeering and securities-fraud charges. A new, broader indictment is expected in October.

Separately, Robert A. Freeman, a senior partner at Goldman, Sachs & Co., pleaded guilty in New York on Tuesday to charges that he traded insider information.

The plea had been expected since August, when federal prosecutors and Mr. Freeman announced that they had reached a plea-bargaining agreement to end the criminal side of the three-year investigation.

Mr. Freeman, 47, told Judge Pierre N. Leval that he knew he acted improperly when he executed trades in Beatrice Cos. stock in January 1986.

The trades followed indications from Martin A. Siegel, a Kidder, Peabody & Co. investment banker, that a leveraged buyout of Beatrice by Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co. would be restructured at a lower price.

Federal Express Vows Not to Desert Forwarders

By Keith Bradsher

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Federal Express Corp. is learning to greet customers in many different languages around the world, but some replies have been unfriendly.

The company acquired Flying Tiger Line for \$880 million in February and merged operations with the 44-year-old carrier on Aug. 7.

The move gave Federal Express the right to fly highly coveted international airfreight routes to 21 countries, but it has also forced it to deal with a class of merchants that it has mostly driven out of business in the United States: freight forwarders.

They own no planes and few trucks, but contract out to deliver shipments for a customer or to virtually anywhere in the world.

Federal Express and its rivals have grown into giant corporations by serving these services directly to customers in the United States, while operating their own planes as well.

But cultural and political barriers have protected freight forwarders until now in the international airfreight market, and Flying Tiger has relied on them almost entirely.

Some freight forwarders are worried that Federal Express will try to work around them,

dealing directly with corporate shippers to increase its sales and profits.

Company executives are talking to forwarders around the world to allay their concerns and are promoting a new policy on heavy air shipments that requires shippers to use freight forwarders.

Nevertheless, since Federal Express's acquisition of Flying Tiger, a few concerned forwarders have taken their trans-Pacific business elsewhere, and more forwarders have moved their trans-Atlantic shipments to other carriers, said James L. Barksdale, chief operating officer of Federal Express.

He declined to provide figures but said that the totals were not large and that Federal Express would not cut fares to retain customers.

The difficulty with forwarders is the most visible problem Federal Express faces.

Others include union efforts to organize its workers; complaints from some customers that the merger has gone too quickly and that service has suffered as a result; slowly growing competition from passenger airlines, and the rising use of facsimile machines.

Federal Express executives have visited several hundred forwarders in the last month, Mr. Barksdale said, to reassure them that the company would not steal their clients.

In addition, Federal has announced that be-

ginning Oct. 1, all customers must use a freight forwarder for international shipments weighing more than 150 pounds (68 kilograms).

Federal would pay a commission to a freight forwarder even if the customer insisted on dealing directly with Federal Express, Mr. Barksdale said. "That's the difficult part, obviously — enforcing our own discipline."

For some shipments, freight forwarders have little choice but to do business with Federal. International air routes are negotiated bilaterally by countries and are in short supply.

Federal Express was willing to pay what is generally considered a high price for Flying Tiger because Tiger had carefully accumulated such routes over the last four decades.

It would have taken Federal Express "40 years to build that thing a route at a time," said Theodore R. Scherck, president of Colopony Group, an expedited freight consulting firm.

The shortage of available capacity on flights to and from East Asia has made it difficult for some forwarders to defect.

"There are some agents who have indicated they would like to shift more of their business, but we can't capitalize on that," said David W. Behrends, vice president for cargo at Northwest Airlines, the largest American carrier of freight in the Pacific after Federal Express.

Expansion Creates Group Of Business Publications

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — Groupe Expansion SA, the French publishing company, announced Wednesday the creation of a Belgian holding company to manage and develop a network of 18 mostly small business and financial publications in six European countries.

Eurexpansion SA, the holding company, has taken stakes in 18 newspapers, newsletters and magazines in Belgium, Britain, France, Italy, Spain and Switzerland that are published by eight companies, Groupe Expansion said. The publications have a combined circulation of 550,000 and employ 400 journalists.

The chairman of Groupe Expansion, Jean Louis Servan-Schreiber, said Eurexpansion would cater to a growing demand among business readers for publications that cover Europe as a whole.

Groupe Expansion will have a majority stake in Eurexpansion, whose minority shareholders are Mediafina of Belgium, Class Editori of Italy, and Dow Jones & Co. of the United States.

Cooperation between the publications will involve regular meetings of editors, sharing articles, exchanging correspondents and sharing costs of international correspondents, Mr. Servan-Schreiber said.

The publications involved are Echo de la Bourse and Europolitique in Belgium; Cinco Dias, Mercado and Raport in Spain; La Tribune, Agfeli, La Vie Française, La Lettre de L'Expansion, L'Expansion, L'Entreprise and Haute Finance in France; MF and Milano Finanza in Italy; Agfeli, Bilan and La Lettre Suisse des Investisseurs in Switzerland, and Financial Weekly in Britain. (AP, Reuters)

Italy Banker Gets Calls To Resign

By Alan Riding

New York Times Service

ROME — The chairman of Italy's largest state-owned bank came under strong pressure to resign Wednesday following disclosure that the bank's branch in Atlanta, Georgia, issued more than \$1 billion in unauthorized export credits to Iraq.

With trading in the shares of the Banca Nazionale del Lavoro already suspended, the bank's chairman, Nerio Nesi, was due to address an emergency board meeting Thursday to explain how the credit operations could have gone on unnoticed for at least two years.

But Italian politicians and newspapers, which have jumped to denounce a major financial scandal damaging to the country's entire banking industry, have demanded that Mr. Nesi, and his general manager, Giacomo Pedde, use the occasion to present their resignations.

Government officials said it was too early to know whether BNL would suffer any financial losses from the transactions.

Representatives of BNL, the Bank of Italy and Italy's Justice Ministry have flown to Atlanta to join investigators from the Federal Reserve Board in trying to determine the dimension of the operation carried out by the branch representative, Christopher Drogoul.

Nervousness over the case has been heightened by fears that, with its economy shattered by the long war with Iran, the Iraqi government may be unable to meet its debt to BNL.

Campbell Soup Posts a Loss

United Press International

CAMDEN, New Jersey — Campbell Soup Co. posted a loss of \$194.7 million in its fourth quarter, chiefly because of a \$343 million charge taken as part of a restructuring that includes the closing of five U.S. plants and the loss of 2,800 jobs, it said Wednesday.

Also contributing to the loss was a slump in the price of Campbell's stock on takeover speculation after the death in April of the former chairman, John T. Dorrance Jr.

The loss for the period ended July 30 compares with a profit of \$72 million in the same period last year, Campbell said. Sales for the quarter rose 13 percent to \$1.3 billion.

HONG KONG: Deals on Hold

(Continued from first finance page)

Hong Kong banker, "The Chinese are desperate for things to work out quickly and smoothly."

The feeding around the financial houses is that the long-term situation must soon change, however.

"If China doesn't get some fresh credit in the next year or so, it will be difficult for it to make payments on existing loans," said an official at First Chicago Bank.

But banking sources said the Chinese are not pushing for new credit.

"They're aware things are on hold," said Nicol Kwan, head of the China division at Citicorp. "It's not like they're pushing and we're saying 'no.' The people we deal with understand the position the international banks have been in since June 4."

This attitude extends to Hong Kong manufacturers, who directly or indirectly employ about 2 million people in China's Guangdong province.

Many of the manufacturers, who generally assemble watches, toys and electronic equipment in Guangdong, have been traveling around Southeast Asia, particularly to Thailand and the Philippines, to check out alternative sites in case a move becomes necessary.

"The costs in China are less than 10 percent of what they would be in Hong Kong," said Mike Houtzager, a worker for a U.S. company that buys watches assembled in southern China. "China is still the cheapest place by far."

Although Hong Kong manufacturers report business as usual in their southern China factories, many have put expansion plans on hold. "Nobody wants to move," Mr. Houtzager said. "But they will if they have to."

Wednesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

17 Month	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	1-Mo	3-Mo	6-Mo	1-Yr
10100	Telecom	.48	2.7	22	199 1/2	194 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
24 1/2	Telecom	.48	2.7	22	199 1/2	194 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
24 1/2	Telecom	.48	2.7	22	199 1/2	194 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
24 1/2	Telecom	.48	2.7	22	199 1/2	194 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
24 1/2	Telecom	.48	2.7	22	199 1/2	194 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
24 1/2	Telecom	.48	2.7	22	199 1/2	194 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
24 1/2	Telecom	.48	2.7	22	199 1/2	194 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
24 1/2	Telecom	.48	2.7	22	199 1/2	194 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
24 1/2	Telecom	.48	2.7	22	199 1/2	194 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
24 1/2	Telecom	.48	2.7	22	199 1/2	194 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
24 1/2	Telecom	.48	2.7	22	199 1/2	194 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
24 1/2	Telecom	.48	2.7	22	199 1/2	194 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
24 1/2	Telecom	.48	2.7	22	199 1/2	194 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
24 1/2	Telecom	.48	2.7	22	199 1/2	194 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
24 1/2	Telecom	.48	2.7	22	199 1/2	194 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
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24 1/2	Telecom	.48	2.7	22	199 1/2	194 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
24 1/2	Telecom	.48	2.7	22	199 1/2	194 1/2				

Wednesday's NASDAQ Prices

Prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.
This list, compiled by the A.P. Computer, lists the 100 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume.
It is compiled twice a year.
Via The Associated Press

12 High Stock Div Yld PE High Low 1 PM 01

12	High	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	1 PM	01
1	100.00	IBM	3.00	2.8	15.0	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00
2	100.00	Microsoft	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00
3	100.00	Apple	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00
4	100.00	Oracle	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00
5	100.00	Novell	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00
6	100.00	Lotus	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00
7	100.00	Intuit	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00
8	100.00	Visa	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00
9	100.00	MasterCard	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00
10	100.00	Discover	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00

11 High Stock Div Yld PE High Low 1 PM 01

11	High	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	1 PM	01
11	100.00	Visa	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00
12	100.00	MasterCard	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00
13	100.00	Discover	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00
14	100.00	Visa	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00
15	100.00	MasterCard	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00
16	100.00	Discover	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00
17	100.00	Visa	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00
18	100.00	MasterCard	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00
19	100.00	Discover	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00
20	100.00	Visa	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00

21 High Stock Div Yld PE High Low 1 PM 01

21	High	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	1 PM	01
21	100.00	Visa	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00
22	100.00	MasterCard	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00
23	100.00	Discover	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00
24	100.00	Visa	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00
25	100.00	MasterCard	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00
26	100.00	Discover	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00
27	100.00	Visa	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00
28	100.00	MasterCard	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00
29	100.00	Discover	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00
30	100.00	Visa	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00

31 High Stock Div Yld PE High Low 1 PM 01

31	High	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	High	Low	1 PM	01
31	100.00	Visa	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00
32	100.00	MasterCard	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00
33	100.00	Discover	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00
34	100.00	Visa	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00
35	100.00	MasterCard	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00
36	100.00	Discover	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00
37	100.00	Visa	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00
38	100.00	MasterCard	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00
39	100.00	Discover	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00
40	100.00	Visa	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00

DOLLAR: Currency Sinks on Intervention Concerns

(Continued from first finance page)
Bank in Tokyo. "But most institutions are still very long on the dollar, and I think its upside now could be above 150."

Dollar sales picked up dramatically once the currency breached the 147-yen level, Mr. Kato and other foreign-exchange dealers said. One Japanese trust bank quickly entered the market with \$1.2 billion, they added, and several others followed with sales of \$200 million to \$300 million.

Most of these institutions have already established solid long positions, dealers said, and had incurred high costs with purchases in the range of 145 and above.

Two other Asian central banks were also active in Pacific region markets, currency experts said.

Coin	Unit	Value
Swiss franc	100	1.762
French franc	100	6.635
Italian lire	1,000	2036.27
Spanish peseta	166.64	166.64
Portuguese escudo	200.48	200.48

Bank Negara, the Malaysian central bank, was estimated to have sold \$300 million to \$500 million; sales by the Monetary Authority of Singapore, acting as the republic's central bank, were put at \$300 million. Interest-rate differentials appeared to remain a focal point among participants, along with a spreading expectation that U.S. rates would remain stable.

In New York, the dollar sank to

1.7055 Swiss francs from 1.7162 francs, and to 6.6525 French francs from 6.703 francs.

The pound rose to \$1.5525 from \$1.5385.

A lack of fresh factors caused some position-squaring and consolidation ahead of the Bundesbank council's meeting on Thursday.

"We're still in a tremendous dollar uptrend," said Alfonso Alijo, a futures trader at Mitsui Bank.

In London, the dollar fell to 146.40 yen from 146.85 yen at Tuesday's close. The U.S. currency also dropped to 1.7055 Swiss francs, from 1.7165 francs, and to 6.6635 French francs from 6.7075 francs.

The pound rose to \$1.5508 from \$1.5400.

German Deficit Shrank in July

FRANKFURT — West Germany's balance-of-payments deficit narrowed in July to 757 million Deutsche marks (\$380 million), the Bundesbank said Wednesday in a preliminary report.

The deficit follows a shortfall of 2.01 billion DM in June. In July 1988, the deficit was 11.19 billion DM.

The central bank added that the cumulative balance-of-payments deficit for the first seven months of the year narrowed to 17.77 billion DM from 24.07 billion.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Questions applied by funds listed. Not asset values. Questions are applied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quoted below on issue prices. The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) daily; (w) weekly; (b) bi-monthly; (m) monthly.

Sept. 6, 1989

Fund Name	Asset Value	Issue Price	Dividend	Yield	PE Ratio	High	Low	1 PM	01
1. AIG AMER. EQU. TRUST	24.50	100.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00
2. AIG AMER. EQU. TRUST	24.50	100.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00
3. AIG AMER. EQU. TRUST	24.50	100.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00
4. AIG AMER. EQU. TRUST	24.50	100.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00
5. AIG AMER. EQU. TRUST	24.50	100.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00
6. AIG AMER. EQU. TRUST	24.50	100.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00
7. AIG AMER. EQU. TRUST	24.50	100.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00
8. AIG AMER. EQU. TRUST	24.50	100.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00
9. AIG AMER. EQU. TRUST	24.50	100.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00
10. AIG AMER. EQU. TRUST	24.50	100.00	0.00	0.0	0.0	100.00	99.00	100.00	100.00

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Simon OSBORN at 613595F for further information.

SPORTS

Orioles Ride Ripken's Bat, A's Widen Gap Over Royals

Cal Ripken on Tuesday became the first shortstop to hit 20 home runs in eight consecutive seasons. He also doubled home the tie-breaking run in the seventh as the Baltimore Orioles beat the Cleveland Indians, 3-1.

"That was, in all honesty, luck," Ripken said of the two-out bloop hit that snapped a 1-1 tie.

After driving Steve Finley home to give Baltimore a 2-1 lead, Ripken scored when Larry Sheets also doubled.

The first-inning home run that separated Ripken from Ernie Banks was a line drive to left-center that center fielder Brad Komminsk caught above the wall before tumbling over the fence. Komminsk had the ball as he fell over the seven-foot (2.13-meter) fence but it came loose when he landed on a metal tarpaulin holder.

"From my vantage point I was out," Ripken said. "I thought he caught it cleanly, but then I saw an umpire signaling home run."

My 20th homer? I'm still not sure what that means," Ripken said. "They say, 'Shortstop with 20 home runs. You can't split the game into defense and offense. When you come up to bat you're just a hitter.'"

Ripken also became the first player to hit 20 or more home runs in each of the last eight seasons. Boston's Dwight Evans, Detroit's Fred Lynn, Atlanta's Dale Murphy and Tom Brunansky of St. Louis hit 20 or more in each of the last seven seasons.

Tigers 10, Royals 2: In Detroit, the Tigers hit their fifth straight as rookie Kevin Ritz pitched seven strong innings and Doug Strange's two-run double keyed a six-run first.

Gary Pettis led off the Tigers' first with a single and scored when Alan Trammell lined a shot into the left-field corner. Fred Lynn drove in a run with a sacrifice fly. Scott Lusader singled home another and Strange's double made it 5-0. Mike Heath's RBI single chased Tom Gordon.

Twins 8, Rangers 4: In Arlington, Texas, Carmen Castillo's second home run of the game, a two-run shot, triggered a tie-breaking four-run seventh. Castillo, whose solo homer in the fifth tied the score 2-2, hit another home run after Gene Larkin opened the seventh with a single. Al Newman and



The Royals' Bo Jackson whiffed with bases loaded: Goodbye bat.

Kirby Puckett added RBI singles later in the inning.

Blue Jays 6, White Sox 1: In Chicago, Toronto's Dave Stieb pitched a three-hitter over seven scoreless innings and beat Chicago for the 18th time in 22 decisions.

Manly Lee drove in two runs with a double and a single while Mookie Wilson had a pair of singles and scored twice. Wilson's single and Lee's double gave Toronto a 1-0 lead in the third inning. In the fourth, the Blue Jays loaded the bases on singles by Fred McGriff, Kelly Gruber and Tony Fernandez. In the fourth, McGriff scored as Pat Borders hit into a double play.

Athletics 13, Red Sox 1: In Oakland, Curt Young allowed one unearned run in five innings and Oakland scored four unearned runs in the third off Roger Clemens. The

A's wrapped it up with eight runs against four Boston pitchers in the eighth. The inning included three consecutive walks with the bases loaded, pinch hitter Felix Jose's two-run single and RBI singles by Mark McGwire and Dave Henderson.

Yankees 12, Mariners 2: In Seattle, Deion Sanders drove in four runs with a pair of doubles and one of New York's three home runs as the Yankees won their sixth straight. The Yankees rapped off 17 hits, including home runs by Roberto Kelly and Steve Sax and a single, two doubles and three RBIs by Steve Balboni.

Angels 8, Brewers 4: In Anaheim, California, the Angels snapped a five-game losing streak as Brian Downing and Chilly Davis each homered and drove in three runs.

Mets Stay Alive With 9th-Inning Defeat of Cubs

New York began the night with a four-game losing streak. Sid Fernandez stopped it with a six-hitter. He had a 2-1 lead heading to the ninth, but Mark Grace doubled off the glove of a diving Samuel in center and later scored on Lloyd McClendon's sacrifice fly.

In the bottom of the inning, Teufel, batting for Fernandez, hit a drive that bounced off the fence and off center fielder Jerome Walton to a double. Pinch-runner Lou Thornton went to third on Gregg Jefferies' fly and Samuel lined a single to right.

Astros 3, Dodgers 2: In Houston, Glenn Wilson, who was acquired from Pittsburgh on Aug. 18, threw out Billy Bean at the plate to save a run in the fifth, and his single in the eighth drove in the winning run.

Reds 6, Giants 5: In Cincinnati, Ken Griffey hit a three-run home run to cap a five-run third as the Reds held on to snap San Francisco's five-game winning streak.

The Giants rallied from a 6-2 deficit for three runs in the eighth, highlighted by rookie Jim Weaver's two-run double. Matt Williams hit

a two-run home run for the Giants in the fourth.

Padres 7, Braves 5: In Atlanta, Tim Lincecum's pinch RBI single in the 10th broke a 5-5 tie and San Diego beat Atlanta for its 12th victory in 13 games.

Roberto Alomar led off the 10th with a single against Joe Boever, the Braves' fifth pitcher. Alomar went to second on Tony Gwynn's grounder, and after an intentional walk to Jack Clark, scored on Lincecum's single.

San Diego tied the score in the seventh when Mike Pagliaro led off with a single and later scored on a double by Alomar.

Expos 3, Cardinals 2: In St. Louis, a grand slam and five RBIs by Tim Lincecum, and strong pitching by Pascual Perez, breathed life into Montreal.

Wallace, who entered the game batting .189 against St. Louis, hit his fourth career grand slam and 12th homer of the season in the seventh inning. He had an RBI single in the first and a double in the ninth.

The Expos got 12 of their 14 hits and all six runs off Ken Hill. Lead-off man Tim Lincecum had four hits and scored two runs, and Wallace Johnson and Hubie Brooks had two hits apiece.

Phillies 3, Pirates 2: Bob Dernier's sacrifice fly in the bottom of the ninth scored Ricky Jordan. The Pirates scored an unearned run in the first off Pat Combs, who was making his major-league debut.

Pennant Races

Fourteen teams still have a chance. There's a pennant race in every division. It's shaping up as one of the best finishes in 20 years. To find out who plays whom, and where, in the home stretch, see Scoreboard on the facing page.

Still No Prime Time Payoff for Super Bowl MVP

By Denis Collins
Washington Post Service

SAN FRANCISCO — The new Jerry Rice doesn't wear his hair in poodle fluffs or geometric swirls. And the new Jerry Rice doesn't complain that racism has deprived him of million-dollar endorsement contracts. The new Jerry Rice just catches footballs and drops anything that reminds him of how his Super Bowl season was spoiled.

"Hey, it's a new year. All of that's behind me now," Rice said recently. "I'm starting over this year."

Starting over? After 11 catches for 215 yards, a clutch touchdown and an MVP award in the Super Bowl? After dominating the playoffs and proving that he is the best receiver in football? It would not seem a season to start from.

But last season Jerry Rice discovered that stardom does not guarantee celebrity, and the realization stung him. How come he was going to Disneyland? And why weren't the car dealers and clothing stores bidding for his endorsements?

"Right now, the way things are looking, I'm not going to get anything out of being MVP... If it were Joe Montana, Dwight Clark, it would have been headlines all over," Rice said just three days after the Super Bowl. Asked if

racism was to blame, Rice added, "Yeah, I would say so."

The reaction to Rice's complaint was loud and emotional. Fans wrote letters to newspapers and clogged radio sports talk shows for months. Most seemed offended, even hurt, by Rice's statements, especially the contention that he was not as popular as some other receivers because he was black.

Disneyland, they argued, prearranges its "I'm going to Disneyland" promotion only with opposing quarterbacks. And didn't the Washington Redskins' Doug Williams, a black quarterback, get that commercial the year before?

Whatever the merits of his complaint, on the first day of this summer's training camp, Rice made it clear that he wanted to bury the subject.

"You won't hear that from me again. I guess I matured a little," said Rice, who checked into training camp 10 pounds lighter than last year, with a conservative haircut and a vow to make himself more available for interviews. "This is the new Jerry Rice."

During his four pro seasons, Rice has let his performance speak for him. In 1985 he set a team record with 241 receiving yards in one game and was a unanimous all-rookie team selection. He led the National Football League the following year with 15 touchdown catches. And in 1987, despite missing four games during the players' strike, Rice had 27 touchdown catches to set an NFL record.

Judged only by statistics, last year was a disappointment. Because of an ankle injury that kept him limping in most of the season, Rice caught just 64 passes. But he came on in the playoffs to catch 21 passes for six touchdowns.

The sudden demand for Rice's time and attention seemed to flat-



Jerry Rice: 'I matured a little.'

ter and fluster the shy player, who grew up near the farming town of Crawford, Mississippi. The sixth of eight children, Rice developed his great hands while working in his father's bricklaying business. Standing atop a scaffold, Rice would watch the bricks his brothers threw to him four at a time.

At Mississippi Valley State, Rice impressed his teammates with two habits that would remain characteristic: Rice worked harder than anybody to develop his skills and he was fanatical about having a clean uniform. Because there was no team manager to wash uniforms, most players allowed their practice uniforms to get soiled. Rice washed his every night after practice.

"For me to play good, I've got to look good," explained Rice. "My pants have to fit a certain way, my jersey, my towel. That way I feel I'm ready to play."

If Rice is underrated by advertisers and some fans, he is financially well-rewarded for his work. He will be paid \$950,000 this season and \$5.05 million over the next five years.

Tim McVay, the 49er cornerback, says Rice is a "prototype" receiver. "He's the type of receiver that the computer spits out. You feed it all the data of the ideal receiver and it spits out Jerry Rice."

When Rice turns on the television, he sees less talented players hawking cars and beer and he wonders why no one is interested in hearing his pitch. The same competitive nature that drives him on the field, asks him to ask where is the prime time payoff?

Denny Green, the former 49ers receivers coach who left to take the head job at Stanford, understands Rice's frustration. But Green, who is black and a friend of Rice's, also understands the cult of personality in the advertising business.

"They seem to focus on just a couple key players," said Green. "You don't see as many football players in commercials as before. Jerry Rice will get the attention he deserves. You've got to remember Jerry is just 26 years old. He's still a young player."

NFL on TV

Following are the television channels that plan to broadcast taped games or highlights from the National Football League, as supplied by Turner World International in cooperation with the NFL. Check local listings for times and dates. The season begins Sept. 10.

Australia: ABC
Belgium: Canal Plus
Brazil: Rede Globo
Canada: TBS
France: Canal Plus
Hong Kong: TVB
Ireland: RTÉ
Italy: RAI
Japan: NHK, NTV
Malaysia: ADRE
Netherlands: Veronica
Scandinavia: ScanSat-TV3
Spain: TVE
Sweden: SVT
Switzerland: TSR
Thailand: TVS
West Germany: ZDF

BOOKS

ITALIAN DAYS
By Barbara Grizzuti Harrison. 479 pages. \$22.95. Weidenfeld & Nicolson, 10 East 53d Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed by Eva Hoffman

ITALY has been all things to all men and women, and it would seem difficult, after the volumes of good and great writing inspired by that fabulous and fabled country, to see or show it afresh. But as Barbara Grizzuti Harrison's charming and intelligent book once again demonstrates, Italy seems to be inexhaustible, and to each turn of a writer's sensibility, it yields new aspects and new stimulus.

On one level, "Italian Days" is a highly literate travelogue. Making her way from Milan across to Venice, then down through Florence, Rome and Naples to Calabria and the southernmost parts of the peninsula, Grizzuti Harrison gives descriptions of standard sights and her favorite discoveries that are satisfyingly replete with historical lore and quirky fact.

The spirits of Montaigne, Goethe, Stendhal, Hawthorne and Henry James, among others, hover over her narrative, and Grizzuti Harrison generously interweaves the impressions of these illustrious fellow travelers into her own.

As a ciccone, Grizzuti Harrison is a vivacious companion, the completely engaged traveler who indulges her preferences (especially for food, which she describes with a wit that alternately verges on panegyric and comedy), and who is willing to give vent to her antipathies.

Milan, which she dithers, brings out her best, as she mocks its modishness, its thirst for glamour, its faultlessly dressed matrons, its cultists and its gurus.

But more than a sophisticated guide, "Italian Days" is an account of a deepening encounter, of the way a sensibility enters into a culture and a culture acts upon the psyche and the mind.

Grizzuti Harrison, a journalist as well as the author of a novel and three books of nonfiction, is the daughter and granddaughter of Italian immigrants, and Italy, for her, is clearly a sort of home place for the imagination, a country that tests and expands her sense of human possibilities and that catalyzes the most personal longings, hopes and associations.

She hardly forgives her journalistic skepticism, and she gives full due to the less palatable aspects of Italy's recent, wartime history, and the harassments of its contemporary life. But mostly these essays arise from the faculty of love rather than detached observation, and they are lyrical rather than acerbic in tone.

This Italy is new because it is so intensely felt. Grizzuti Harrison renders Italian landscapes, climates and architecture with a precision, but often almost ecstatic, appreciation of their sensuousness, moods and beauty.

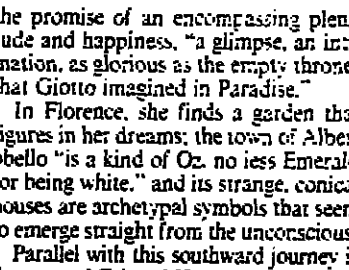
Rome, especially, seems to hold out

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

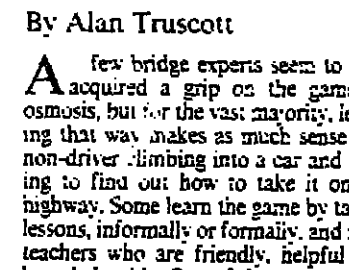
A few bridge experts seem to have acquired a grip on the game by osmosis, but for the vast majority, learning that way makes as much sense as a non-driver limping into a car and hoping to find out how to take it on the highway. Some learn the game by taking lessons, informally or formally, and need teachers who are friendly, helpful and knowledgeable. One of the most experienced teachers in New York City is Edith Schrago. She has taught small groups for years. When her teaching time permits, she takes part in rubber bridge games, in one of which she pushed to an aggressive, no-trump contract, and received a heart lead. The spade king was the only convenient entry to the closed hand and need to be preserved as long as possible. Schrago took five red-suit winners in the dummy, and led the club king. East played the ace and West won with the ace. The club suit was returned, and South paused to consider. The early play had shown that East had begun with 10 red cards and West with 10 black cards. It was likely that both black-suit finesses were working, but Schrago saw that she could guard against the possibility that East began with a doubleton club jack. She put up the king in dummy, crossed to the spade king and cashed her red-suit winners. As expected, this squeezed West in the black suits and the slam was made. Notice that it would not have helped West to hold up the club ace. He would still have been defenseless when South took the spade king and the red-suit winners.

PEANUTS



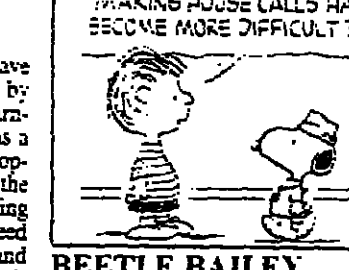
DOCTOR, DO YOU FIND THAT MAKING HOUSE CALLS HAS BECOME MORE DIFFICULT?

BEETLE BAILEY



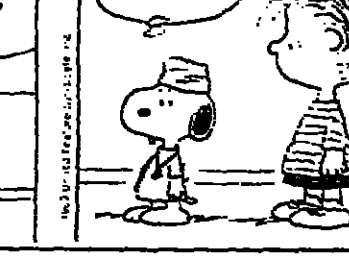
LOOK AT THOSE SMILING FACES! MORALE IS VERY HIGH! CONGRATULATIONS, SIR!

ANDY CAPP



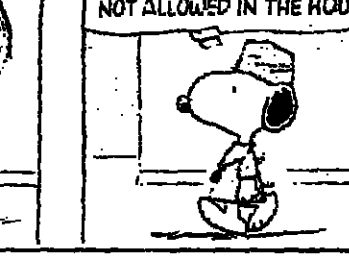
WE GET LATER AND LATER, ANDY. SO?

WIZARD OF ID



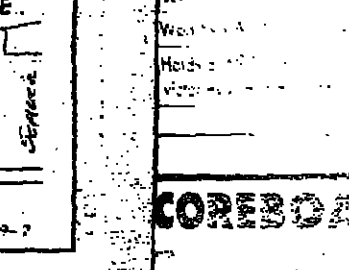
OKAY, CADDY. LET'S GIVE IT A TRIAL RUN

REX MORGAN



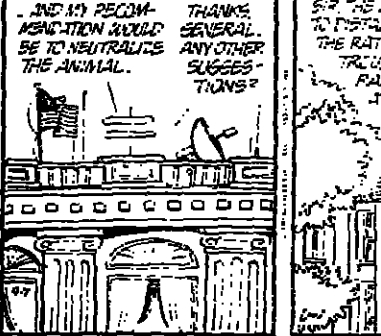
YES--JUST WALKING ALONG A BUSY HIGHWAY WHERE SHE WAS ALMOST HIT BY A PASSING CAR!

GARFIELD

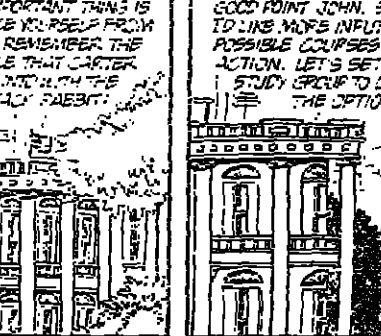


JON PUT A BELL AROUND MY NECK. HE THINKS IT'LL KEEP ME FROM CATCHING BIRDS.

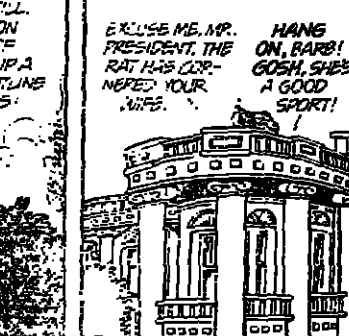
DOONESBURY



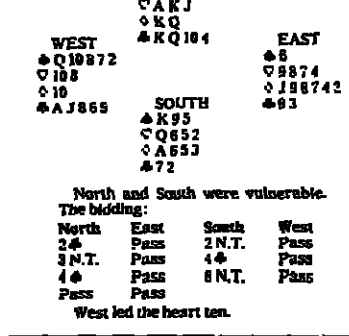
DENNIS THE MENACE



BLONDIE



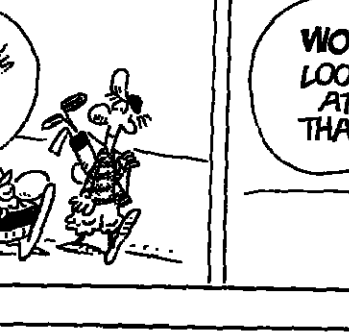
JUMBLE



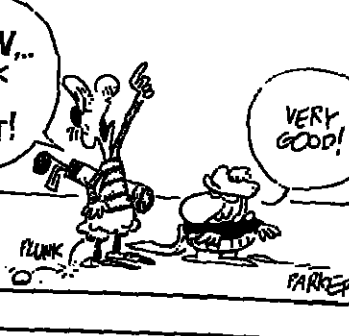
REX MORGAN



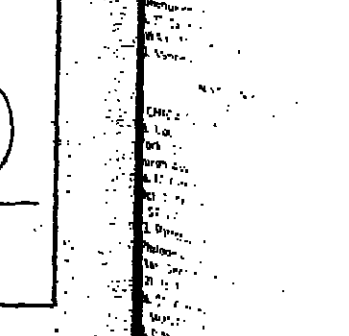
GARFIELD



REX MORGAN



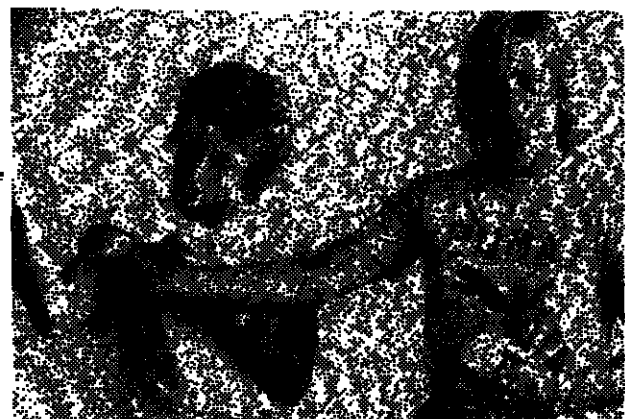
GARFIELD



SPORTS



1986: A winning smile as French Open champion.



1986: A Life Magazine photo with chum Martina Navratilova.

Highlights of Chris Evert's Career

- Won first singles title in 1971 by beating Laurie Fleming in Fort Lauderdale, Florida.
- Leads all professional players with 157 singles titles.
- Entering this U.S. Open she ranked second to Martina Navratilova in career earnings with \$8,858,195.
- Won 1,000th career victory in the 1984 Australian Open, defeating Pascale Paradis. She was the first player, male or female, to reach this milestone.
- Won 100th match of the U.S. Open this year, the first in 108 years of the event, beating Patricia Tarabini.
- Won at least one Grand Slam singles title per year for 13 years (1974-86).
- Won six U.S. Open titles, was a finalist three times and a semifinalist eight times.
- Won seven French Open titles, was a finalist two times and a semifinalist three times.
- Won three Wimbledon titles, was a finalist seven times and a semifinalist six times.
- Won two Australian Open titles and was a finalist four times.
- Holds a .897 lifetime winning percentage (1,286-147). The 1,286 victories are the most of any professional player.



1971: Wightman Cup stadium.



1986: A rare bit of goofing.



1989: A final goodbye after her final U.S. Open match.



1981: Conquest at Wimbledon.

A Graceful Exit and the End of an Era

By George Vecsey

NEW YORK — Chris Evert has always been her own best spin doctor, as they call them in the stands, discover in their clumsy adventures on the court.

On Tuesday, she immediately had the correct party vision of her loss to Zina Garrison, who was nine years younger, a microsecond more focused and a yard quicker.

"That's one of the reasons I'm retiring," Evert said, "because you play a great match two days ago and then I was a bit flat today. That has happened all year with me, and I think that's why it's time."

One could urge her: Oh, come on, Chrissie, come back and ham it the first week of the Open next year, and then start bushwhacking the seeded players the way you did with Monica Seles over the weekend.

But Evert has her standards, and she wouldn't try to fool a stadium full of spectators or a room full of journalists. She had a 5-2 lead in the first set Tuesday, wasn't playing particularly well, and then Garrison put her away, intelligently and skillfully.

If this is the way it is, Evert didn't want to do it any longer. She has admitted hearing her biological clock ticking, as they call it, and she has been planning these days, but she also hears her legs whining the

way tires do when they've lost some tread.

There was discovering what all the middle-aged hackers in their designer tennis garb, sitting in the stands, discover in their clumsy adventures on the court.

One day you can move a little, and the next day you cannot. Or you stop in the middle of a point

to think about an appointment or a meal. Legs and concentration. They go together.

"Well, that's what makes you a champion," she said, characteristically pursing her mouth between phrases.

There are a lot of players that can come upsets, and then, two days later, lose to someone ranked 100 in the world. That's why players like Evert and myself in the past, Martina, that's why we have been great because we have been able to take each match and isolate them and never have a letdown in a two-week tournament.

"This year, I have had letdowns after big matches and that puts me right in with the average player."

Chris Evert

think she could beat Garrison. Except that the young woman came to play.

Garrison had talked to her coach, Willis Thomas, Monday night, and he had told her: "You are one of the fastest people on the court. There is nothing she can hit that you can't get."

Knowing she had the tools to end Evert's career made Garrison describe herself as "the villain."

She was tentative until 2-5, but then her will and her youth and her strokes kicked in, and Chris Evert's career was over.

Garrison couldn't be a villain if she tried. Instinctively, she trotted off the court with almost no physical celebration, to honor the champion she had beaten.

Evert, in turn, yanked on her warm-up gear and carried her racket case and waved her right arm as gracefully as she hit all those forehands over the years, and put her arm around Garrison when they approached the cameras.

Yes, she seemed to have tears in her eyes, but she said her sadness was more for her anticlimactic performance than for the end of her era.

Soon she will have to redefine herself again, as mother-commentator-housewife-businesswoman, however the mix turns out. But she walked off the court of her last Grand Slam tournament and knew she was still Chris Evert, the tennis champion, and that it was a wonderful thing to be.

Sabatini Defeats Sanchez to Gain Semis With Graf

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Steffi Graf and Gabriela Sabatini, last year's final-

ists, took divergent routes into the U.S. Open semifinals on Wednesday.

Graf, the top seed and defending champion, needed only 44 minutes to rout No. 8 Helena Sukova, 6-1, 6-1. It was the 11th straight victory over Sukova for Graf, winner of six of the last seven Grand Slam events.

Sabatini, seeded third, and Arantxa Sanchez Vicario went more than 44 minutes in the first set, alone. The baseliners played extended points throughout their 2-hour, 17-minute match, won by Sabatini, 3-6, 6-4, 6-1.

Graf and Sabatini, who are doubles partners and have reached the semifinals here, will meet in Friday's singles semi.

No. 3 Martina Navratilova and her conqueror in last year's Open, No. 5 Zina Garrison, are in the other semifinal. Garrison ended Chris Evert's Grand Slam career on Tuesday.

For Graf, it was business as usual. The West German star has lost only 14 games in five matches and she never allowed Sukova to get into the match.

"I am a machine, you know," Graf joked. "I tried to do my best. If this is the outcome against Helena Sukova, 6-1, 6-1, then I should do all right."

Sabatini had to work hard against Sanchez, the 17-year-old French Open champion from Spain. Sabatini's serve was broken four times in the first set — she also broke Sanchez twice in the sloppy set.

"I think I started playing a little slow," said Sabatini, who lost to Sanchez in their last meeting, at the Canadian Open in August. "I was not moving my legs very much. I knew I had to keep in the match with a better forehand, and attack a little more."

In the middle set, the struggling Sabatini, of Argentina, wasn't much better. But her opponent's level of play slipped significantly. Sabatini broke three times in that set and three more times in the final set, including the first three service games for Sanchez.

"Of course I'm looking forward to playing Steffi," said Sabatini, who is 3-16 lifetime against Graf. "It's a good match to see how I am doing. I've improved a lot since the last time we played (in April)."

Navratilova, who lost to Garrison in last year's Open quarterfinals and hasn't won a Grand Slam tournament since the 1987 Open, routed No. 7 Manuela Maleeva, 6-0, 6-0, in a night match Tuesday that took 46 minutes.

It was the latest round for a shut-out in Open history.

In men's matches Wednesday, Aaron Krickstein advanced over Jay Berger, who retired with severe leg cramps, and Krickstein was to meet the winner of the evening match between Boris Becker of West Germany and the Frenchman Yannick Noah.

(AP, Reuters, AFP)

Sweden, England Tie in World Cup, Yugoslavia Gains

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STOCKHOLM — Sweden and England drew, 0-0, in their World Cup qualifying soccer match here Wednesday, moving England closer to a berth in the World Cup final round in Italy next year.

The English stay atop their European group, two points ahead of Sweden.

In Zagreb, Yugoslavia qualified for the cup finals by beating Scotland, 3-1. Scotland needs a tie in its two remaining group matches to clinch a berth.

In Brussels, Belgian striker Marc Van der Linden scored two goals as Belgium beat Portugal, 3-0, making the Belgians overwhelming favorites to reach the finals.

In Vienna, Austria held the Soviet Union to a 0-0 draw, boosting Austrian chances of a berth. The result left the Austrians in second place behind the Soviet Union in Group 3.

In Reykjavik, East Germany scored three times in 10 minutes to beat Iceland, 3-0.

In Helsinki, Finland beat Wales, 1-0, virtually burying Welsh World Cup hopes.

In Belfast, Hungary beat Northern Ireland, 2-1.

(AP, AFP)

Rampage in Sweden

The Stockholm police on Wednesday rounded up about 100 English soccer fans who went on a rampage through Stockholm's shopping district as they faced exclusion from the World Cup qualifying match because they did not have tickets. The Associated Press quoted the national TT news agency as saying.

(AP, Reuters, AFP)

Napoli Says Maradona Is Back

NAPLES (Reuters) — A monthlong battle of wills between Diego Maradona and his Italian soccer club, Napoli, ended Wednesday when the Argentine agreed to return to work, a club spokesman said.

Maradona, back in Naples following an unauthorized holiday, would make himself available to the coach, Alberto Bigon, immediately, the spokesman said. The announcement followed a meeting between Maradona and the club president, Corrado Ferlaino.

Johnson Won't Lose 1984 Medals

BARCELONA (AP) — The International Olympic Committee president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, said Wednesday that the Canadian sprinter Ben Johnson will not be stripped of the two bronze medals he won at the 1984 Olympic Games, despite Johnson's admission that he used banned anabolic steroids.

Johnson was third in the 100-meter dash in 1984 and was a member of Canada's 4x100-meter bronze medal relay team. That relay team also included admitted steroid users Darrin Williams and Tony Sharpe.

Prost to Join Ferrari Team in 1990

MARANELLO, Italy (AP) — Formula One driver Alain Prost will join the Italian team Ferrari next year, Ferrari officials said Wednesday.

The 34-year-old Frenchman, a two-time world champion who is currently racing for McLaren-Honda, will team in 1990 with Britain's Nigel Mansell.

For the Record

Pertti Karppinen of Finland, three times Olympic champion in rowing, clinched his place in the semifinals of the men's single sculls at the World Rowing Championships in Bled, Yugoslavia, on Wednesday.

The men's tennis season-ending championships will be held in Frankfurt for the next three years, officials of the Association of Tennis Professionals announced Wednesday. The eight-player event, the equivalent of golf's majors, has been held in New York.

Vladimir Krutov will be joining his Central Red Army teammate, Igor Liriov, in the National Hockey League with Vancouver this season, the Canucks president, Pat Quinn, said Wednesday in Moscow. Quinn said the 29-year-old left wing had signed a three-year contract.

Quotable

Bo Schembechler, Michigan football coach, in his new book: "Recruiting is the worst part of college football. I no longer look forward to it. I can't wait until it's over. It makes me feel like a pimp."

(UPI)

SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Pennant Schedule

Schedule of games remaining for league teams in each major league division.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

TORONTO (24) — HOME (11): Sept. 15, 16, 17, 18, Cleveland; 19, 20, Boston; 21, 22, Oct. 1, Baltimore. AWAY (11): Sept. 15, 16, 17, 18, Cleveland; 19, 20, Boston; 21, 22, Oct. 1, Baltimore.

MILWAUKEE (23) — HOME (11): Sept. 15, 16, 17, 18, Cleveland; 19, 20, Boston; 21, 22, Oct. 1, Baltimore. AWAY (11): Sept. 15, 16, 17, 18, Cleveland; 19, 20, Boston; 21, 22, Oct. 1, Baltimore.

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Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

TORONTO 76 44 .547
BALTIMORE 75 44 .540
BOSTON 74 45 .533
CLEVELAND 73 46 .526
DETROIT 72 47 .519
KANSAS CITY 71 48 .512
MINNESOTA 70 49 .505
NEW YORK 69 50 .498
OAKLAND 68 51 .491
PITTSBURGH 67 52 .484
SEATTLE 66 53 .477
TEXAS 65 54 .470
WASHINGTON 64 55 .463
WHITE SOX 63 56 .456
YANKEES 62 57 .449

West Division

OAKLAND 84 54 .609
CALIFORNIA 83 55 .602
SEATTLE 82 56 .595
TEXAS 81 57 .588
DETROIT 80 58 .581
MINNESOTA 79 59 .574
BALTIMORE 78 60 .567
KANSAS CITY 77 61 .560
PITTSBURGH 76 62 .553
CLEVELAND 75 63 .546
NEW YORK 74 64 .539
WASHINGTON 73 65 .532
WHITE SOX 72 66 .525
YANKEES 71 67 .518
TORON

